

ROCEEDINGS OF THE MI LEGISLATINE COUNCIL. Vol. 34. March 1927.



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PROCEEDINGS

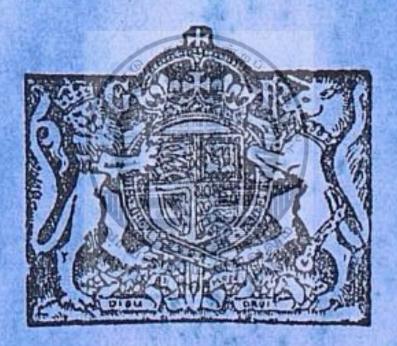
OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

Tuesday, the 1st March 1927



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MADRAS

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1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th March 1927.

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E.. C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., Law Member. Took his seat on 12th February 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Civil Justice.
Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).
Elections.
Electricity (including hydroelectric schemes).
Foreigners.
Fortnightly report.
Irrigation.
Landlord and tenant.

Legislative.

Magistracy.

Agency.

Marine (Central subject).

Miscellaneous Judicial heads.
Passports.

Police including Criminal Investigation Department.

Press and registration of books.

Publicity including Editors' Table.

Railways.

Report on matters of political and administrative importance.

State prisoners.

Translators to Government.

2. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanes, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Constitution districts, of divisions and taluks. Court of Wards. Economic condition (including prices and wages). Escheats. Famine. General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department). Government Servants' Conduct Rules. Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.

Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement. Mines. Office procedure. Petition rules—General questions. Pounds and special funds. Public Service Commission and including service questions examinations and special tests and land returns. Reforms—not being legislative. Treasure trove. Warrant of precedence. Wild animals. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.

3. The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Home Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios:

Administration report.

Air-craft.

Arms and explosives.

Boilers.

Census.

Certificate of age and qualification.

Criminal Tribes.

Depressed classes.

Emigration.

Forests (including cinchona).

Government Houses.

Jails.

Labour (including factories).

Laccadives.

Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

Reformatories.

Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.

Rewards for saving life and property.

His household of Staff and Excellency the Governor.

Stamps.

Government Stationery and Presses.

4. The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios:-

Archæology and Epigraphy.

Customs (including trade).

Ecclesiastical.

Income-tax.

Meteorology.

Opium.

Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).

Central Subjects— | Central Subjects—cont.

Post Office.

Salt.

Telegraphs and telephones.

European education.

Finance.

Military.

Move of Government to the Hills.

Pensions.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:-

Education other than European and Anglo-Indian education. Libraries, Museums and Zoolo-

gical Gardens.

Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.

Local Self-Government.

2. The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:—

Agriculture.

Civil Veterinary department.

Co-operative Societies. Development of industries. Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).

Registration.

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios:

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.

Excise.

Fisheries.

Medical administration.

Pilgrimages within British India Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.

Weights and Measures.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.

Sir Alexander MacDougall.

Mr. Abbas Ali.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. SATAGOPA ACHARIYAR Avargal, B.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.			
	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.		
1.	Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar	Madura and Trichinopoly cum Sri- rangam, Muhammadan Urban.		
2.	at-Law. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.		
3.	Bahadur. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.		
4.	Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot cum Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.		
5.	Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural,		
6.	Adinarayana Chettiyar, Barat- Law, T.	North Arcot, NM. Rural.		
7.	Anjaneyulu, P	Guntur, NM. Rural.		
	Appavu Chettiyar, C. D	Salem, NM. Rural.		
	Ari Gowder, H. B	The Nilgiris, NM. Rural.		
	Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The	Central Districts (Indian Christian).		
	hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.			
	(Minister).			
11.		Tanjore and Trichinopoly cum Madura (Christian).		
12.	(P. VELL. D. I.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.		
13.	Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, c.i.e., c.b.e., Khan Bahadur Muham-	NOMINATED.		
	mad.			
14	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Madrag City N M Thhan		
15.	Phonoii Poo A V	Madras City, NM. Urban. Vizagapatam City, NM. Urban.		
		NOMINATION, INM. Urban.		
	Bheemayya, J	NOMINATED.		
	Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, NM. Rural.		
	Boag, I.C.S., G. T	NOMINATED.		
	Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, NM. Rural.		
	Congreve, C. R. T	Madras Planters—Planting.		
	Cotterell, c.i.E., I.C.S., C. B	NOMINATED.		
	Davis, J. A			
	Dorai Raja, S. N	NOMINATED.		
24.	Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.	Salem, NM. Rural.		
25.	Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.			
26.	Gangadhara Siva, M. V	NOMINATED.		
27.	Gopala Menon, C	Southern India Chamber of Com- merce.		
28.	Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S	Madras City, NM. Urban.		
	Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C	NOMINATED.		
	Hall, o.B.E., I.C.S., J. F	NOMINATED.		
	Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	NOMINATED.		
	Harisarvottama Rao, G	Kurnool, NM. Rural.		
	Harman H F D	Madras Chamber of Commerce.		
	TI WOL	Northern District (T. 1:		
51.	John, V. Ch	Northern Districts (Indian Chris-		
		tian).		

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
25	Kaleswara Rao, Ayyadevara	Kistna, NM. Rural.
	Kameswara Rao Nayudu,	Ganjam, NM. Rural.
37	Varada. Karant, K. R	South Kanara, NM. Rural.
	Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
39	Koti Reddi, Barat-Law, K	Cuddapah, NM. Rural.
	Krishnan, K	NOMINATED.
	Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar, NM. Rural.
42.	Krishnaswami Nayakar, K	Chingleput, NM. Rural.
43.	Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, NM. Rural.
44.	Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevelly, NM. Rural.
45.	Kuppuswami, J	Guntur, NM. Rural.
	MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander.	European,
	Madhavan Nayar, K	Malabar, NM. Rural
	Mallayya, B. S	Madras City, NM. Urban.
49.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A	North Arcot, NM. Rural.
	Marjoribanks, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	
	Marudavanam Pillai, C.	
52.		Madura cum Trichinopoly, Muham-
59	K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	
54	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M Moir, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
01.	hon. Mr. T. E.	ETRION OLITICIO.
55.		Chittoor NM. Rural.
56.		NOMINATED.
1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
58.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, NM. Rural.
59.	Muthia Mudaliyar, S	Tanjore, NM. Rural.
60.	Muthulakshmi Ammal, Dr. (Mrs.).	NOMINATED.
***	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, NM. Rural.
	Nagan Gowda, R	NOMINATED.
	Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
	Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (President).	Vizagapatam, NM. Rural.
	Narayana Raju, Dandu	Godavari West, NM. Rural.
	Narayana Rao, Mothay	Godavari West, NM. Rural.
	Narayana Reddi, Battini	Anantapur, NM. Rural.
	Narayana Chettiyar, Al. Ar	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Associa- tion.
69.	Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.

44			9
Name	OI	mem	ber.

Name and class of constituency.

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71. 72. 73.	Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M Obi Reddi, Chinnapalamada Pandrang Rao, I.C.S., V Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Arcot.	NOMINATED. Cuddapah, NM. Rural.
	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Chittoor, NM. Rural. Ganjam, NM. Rural.
76. 77.	Premayya, G Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED. NOMINATED.
78.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).	North Central Landholders.
79.	Raja of Ramnad (Bhaskara Rajarajeswara Setupathi alias Muthuramalinga Setupathi).	South Central Landholders.
80.	Rajan, P. T	Madura, NM. Rural.
	Ramachandra Padayachi, K	South Arcot NM. Rural
	Ramachandra Reddi, B	Nellore, NM. Rural.
	Ramanath Goenka	NOMINATED.
	Ramasomayajulu, C	Cocanada City, NM. Urban,
	Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	The Artist of Second Se
86.	Ramaswami Ayyar, U.	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, NM. Urban.
87.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. (Minister).	Bellary, NM. Rural.
	Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur, C. S.	
89.	Sahajanandam, Swami	NOMINATED.
90.	Saldanha, J. A	West Coast, Indian Christian.
	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti	Madras, NM. Urban.
	Sarabha Reddi, K	Kurnool, NM. Rural.
	Satyamurti, S	Madras University.
	Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Mahmud.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
95.	Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R	Trichinopoly, NM. Rural.
	Shetty, A. B	South Kanara, NM. Rural.
	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	그는 사람들은 사람들은 그는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는데 사람들이 되었다면 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 되었다면 살아내다면 하는데
98.	Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., N	NOMINATED.
	Siva Rao, P	Bellary, NM. Rural.
	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, NM. Rural.
	Slater, c.i.e., I.C.S., S. H	NOMINATED.
	Smith, J. Mackenzie	Madras Trades Association.
	Soundara Pandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, R	South Arcot, NM. Rural.
	Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C	Ramnad, NM. Rural.
	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R	NOMINATED.
	Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumara-	
	mangalam) (Minister).	28 A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.
108.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, S	NOMINATED.
S V (9) 9 1		

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
109. S	Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah, NM. Urban.
110. S	Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.	NOMINATED.
111. 8	Swami, Barat-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, NM. Rural.
THE TOP WHITE THE COURT PARK	yed Íbrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad cum Tinnevelly, Muham-madan Rural.
113. T	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
114. T	Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad cum Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
	lireman, c.I.E., H	NOMINATED.
	ulasiram, L. K	Madura City, NM. Urban.
		NOMINATED.
	Jppi Sahib Bahadur, K	Malabar, Muhammadan. EX OFFICIO.
119, (Jsman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	HA OFFICIO.
120. T	Vanavudia Goundar, S. V	Coimbatore, NM. Rural.
-	Tenkatapati Razu, P. C	Vizagapatam, NM. Rural.
	Tenkatarama Ayyar, K. R	Madura, NM. Rural.
123. V	Tenkatarama Sastriyar, c.i.e., T. R. (Advocate-General).	NOMINATED.
124. V	Tenkataramana Ayyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore, NM. Rural.
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE		North Arcot, NM. Rural.
	Tenkataratnam, B	
	Zenkiah, S	
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		Madras Chamber of Commerce.
129. Z	Zamindar of Gollapalli (Sriman-	Northern Landholders, 11.
	narayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Galai PHS
130. Z	Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri	
	Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	z v z v z z z z z z z z z z z z z z z z
131. Z	Lamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirza-	Kistna, NM. Rural.
	puram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao	
400 5	Bahadur Garu).	
	Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, NM. Rural
	Special M	Tembers
199 17	Iawley, M.S.C., F.I.C., Herbert.	#####################################
TOO. T	Lawley, M.S.C., F.I.C., Derbert,	TIOMINALIU.

133. Hawley, M.S.C., F.I.C., Herbert. NOMINATED. 134. Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S., Major NOMINATED. A. J. H.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

First Session of the Third Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

VOLUME XXXIV

Tuesday, the 1st March 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, k.c.i.e., The hon. Sir C. P. Marjoribanks, c.s.i., c.i.e., The hon. Mr. N.E. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. Moir, c.s.i., c.i.e., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, c.i.e., c.b.e., Khan Bahadur Muhammad. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Boag, Mr. G. T. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Cotterell, c.i.e., Mr. C. B. Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hall, o.B.E., Mr. J. F. Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. Hawley, Mr. H. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. John, Mr. V. Ch Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Karant, Mr. K. R. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.

Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kuppuswami, Mr. J. MacDougall, Kt., Sir Alexander. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Marudayanam Pillai, Mr. C. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Nanjappa Bahadur, M.v.o., Subadar-Major S.A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayana Reddi, Mr. C. B. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C. Pandrang Rao, Mr. V. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. Russell, Major A. J. H. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S.

PRESENT-cont

Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, c.i.e., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Sundaramurti Pillai, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.

Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tireman, c.i.e., Mr. H.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.

T

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members were sworn in :—
Major A. J. H Russell, c.b.e., I.M.S.
Mr. Herbert Hawley, M.Sc., F.I.C.
Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924.

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

- 2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.
- 3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Extent of the Romperu drain.

- * 110 Q.—Mr. G. Premayya: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
 - (a) when was the six furlongs limit of Romperu drain first made;
 (b) whether there have been any improvements made since then;
- (c) what is the approximate sum spent by the Government for the improvements up to date;
- (d) whether the Government have received any memorials or petitions explaining the present difficulties of the ryots owning land within six furlongs from the Romperu drain;

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- (e) whether the Government have taken any action to remove the difficulties of the ryots; and
- (f) whether Government propose to change the limit from six to three furlongs at least?

A.-(a) In 1925.

(b) & (c) No improvements to the drain have been carried out recently.

(d) A memorial was received from the ryots of Ipurupalem Vada,

Bapatla taluk, in December 1925.

(e) & (f) Orders have recently been issued relaxing the prohibition in the case of lands situated on the left side of the drain and those lands on the right side already held on patta except those cases in which cultivation is detrimental to public interest. Instructions have been issued that in such cases the lands should be acquired and the pattadars granted other lands in exchange. Absolute prohibition is confined to new cultivation and extensions of existing cultivation within six furlongs on the right side of the drain measured from the centre of its defined course.

Substitution of machinery for manual labour in the Mettur Project.

- * 111 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—
- (a) whether there is a proposal before the Government to reduce the number of men employed or to be employed under the Mettur scheme, and to substitute machinery;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have considered the desirability of employing a large number of hands at a time of great distress and unemployment in this Presidency; and
- (c) whether the Government have arrived at any conclusion, and if so, to what effect?
 - A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 2 put by the hon. Member for South Kanara at the meeting of the 24th January 1927. There will be abundant scope for manual labour notwithstanding the fullest use of machinery.
- Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"This question, I may say, Sir, has been answered after the last question was answered in January last and I want the hon, the Law Member to give me, with reference to what has appeared in the papers recently that this special officer came to Madras and stayed long evidently for an interview with the hon, the Law Member and others, a definite answer to clause (a) of the question as to whether this machinery will not take away the scope for employment for a very large number of hands. There is no use of saying there is abundant scope for manual labour. I want to be clear whether the proposed Rs. 60 lakhs to be spent upon machinery is to be spent and whether that will mean a necessary reduction of labour and whether all that will be done after taking the Council into confidence. I have specifically asked whether the Government have

arrived at any conclusion, and, if so, to what effect. No answer is given to that clause. I want a definite answer to my question, if the hon. the Law Member would be pleased to give it."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, with reference to the query whether the Council will be taken into confidence before a large outlay is made upon machinery, I may say that we hope to be able to give an account of the type of machinery that is sought to be employed and the cost of that machinery, and to justify the use of that machinery, on an appropriate occasion on the floor of this House. With regard to the other question that emanated from the hon. Member, namely, whether it would be the result from the utilization of machinery that a certain less number of men would be employed that it would otherwise be the case, I may say that the object of this machinery is to reduce manual labour especially of an arduous and dangerous description. I may at once mention that the machinery is only for that purpose, namely, to mix cement or mortar and stone together and to dump the mixture on to the locality where the work is to be carried on in the headworks. The answer that is attempted to give in this question is this: that notwithstanding the use of this machinery the work is of such magnitude that all the available labour in the locality will be utilized."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"I am sorry the answer is still indefinite. I want to know whether the House will be taken into confidence before any money is spent upon machinery."

The hon, the President:-" How does that question arise?"

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Avyangar:—"I have clearly asked whether the Government have arrived at any conclusion."

The hon, the President:--"The question of taking the House into confidence does not arise out of the answer given."

- Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: -- "I want to know whether the Government have arrived at any conclusion, or will hereafter arrive at any conclusion in this matter of reducing the number of men to be employed."
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayvar:—"The Government have not yet arrived at any conclusion. The report of the Special Officer has not yet been perused by Government and on a perusal of that report and on a consideration of the balance of convenience, the Government will arrive at a conclusion."
- Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"I want to know if the hon. the Law Member can say definitely whether the machinery is not likely to dispense with over 50 per cent of the possible manual labour that would be otherwise engaged."
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:--"It is impossible to say that.

 The idea of this machinery is to replace manual labour. All that

 I was concerned to point out is that there is abundant scope for employment for every single man in and about the locality."
- Mr. L. K. Tulasiram:—"Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to inform us whether machinery for excavating earth has been ordered for on account of the Mettur project?"

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The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I believe an excavator has been ordered for."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"May I also ask whether for the purpose of digging foundations or for removing stones machinery has been ordered, i.e., whether the machinery ordered for will not carry stones, etc., from one part of the dam to the other?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswam: Ayyar:—"No, Sir. Not that I am aware of."

Appointment of a committee to investigate the Pykara scheme.

*112 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the committee appointed to investigate the Pykara

scheme have submitted their report and if so, to what effect;

(b) whether the Government have any objection to lay the report on the table;

(c) whether a new committee has been appointed and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the Government

Order appointing the new committee; and

- (d) whether any orders have been placed in connexion with the scheme and what sums have been already spent on the scheme with the chief items of expenditure?
 - A.—(a) & (b) Messrs. Merz and McLellan, Consulting Engineers to the Railway Board, have examined and reported on the scheme. The report being confidential cannot be placed on the table of the House.
 - (c) The Government have appointed a small committee under the Director of Industries to investigate the demand for electric power and the price at which it will be taken.

The committee is composed as follows:—

- The Director of Industries, President, Ex-officio.
 Mr. E. J. B. Greenwood, Electrical Inspector to Government.
- (3) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaracharlu, Deputy Collector.

The Government see no object in placing the Government Order on the table of the House.

- (d) No orders have been placed in connexion with the scheme nor has any expenditure been incurred with the exception of that on the investigation of the scheme.
- Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"As regards the answer to clauses (a) and (b), may I not ask the hon. the Law Member if he cannot at least give us some idea of the confidential report or give some extracts from that report omitting if he likes the confidential portion, because it may become too late, I am afraid, so far as this Pykara scheme is concerned, for us to scrutinize the matter."
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"The hon. Member will see exactly the reason for keeping the report confidential at the present moment. Messrs. Merz and McLellan are Consulting Engineers to the

Railway Board. It is with reference to the contemplated co-operation between the Railway Board and the Government that the Railway Board and the Government of Madras have arrived at the conclusion that the Consulting Engineers to the Railway Board should be asked to report. Those Engineers have reported and sent the report to the Railway Board. When the Railway Board and this Government come to an understanding on this matter and tentative conclusions are reached the report, I have no doubt, will be made public excluding certain portions which relate to particular firms or other confidential matter. Before this House is asked to vote money on the initiation of the Pykara project, this report will be available to the House."

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Navar:—"May I know, Sir, whether these Consulting Engineers were paid any remuneration for their report?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: -" Not yet, Sir. They will be, of course."

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"May I know, Sir, whether Mr. Sundaracharlu mentioned in answer to clause (c) has submitted any report on the particular deputation in which he himself was engaged?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Yes, Sir. I am now dealing with that report."

- Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja:—"May I know from the hon, the Law Member whether the new committee appointed is due to the confidential nature of the report made by the Consulting Engineers?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Avvar:—"No, Sir. I may be in a position to say that provisionally or tentatively the railway have agreed to take 50 per cent of the power started in Pykara. With reference to the other portion, we wanted to know what the power demand was, and somebody had to go round and collect data for the purpose, and that is the reason for the appointment of that committee."
- Mr. K. R. Karant:—"May I ask whether in this investigation that is going to be made the municipalities in the west coast also will be consulted? Because I find that the investigation so far is confined to the east coast and the south of the Presidency, I wish to know whether they will investigate in the west coast where also there is great demand for power."
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"The question whether Malabar should be included or comprised in the Pykara scheme is under consideration."
- Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I want to know whether South Kanara will have the benefit of the scheme. That is why I said 'west coast'."
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayvar:—"I am afraid at the present moment it is impossible to say. South Kanara, in the first place, is too far away. I am speaking provisionally to make an economic use of this power."
- Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"In answer to clause (c), I find 'The Government see no object in placing the Government Order on the table of the House.' May I request the hon. the Law Member to

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publish it, so that people interested in the scheme may also give their views and lay them before the Government before the enquiry is completed by the said committee?"

- The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:--"I think the idea of it was only for the purpose of collating the power demand. If the hon. Members want it, I have no objection to place the Government Order on the table of the House, and if any of the hon. Members are willing to assist the Government by giving their views as to the power demand, we shall be only too grateful.'
- Mr. C. Gopala Menon: -- "Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to 11-15 say whether the special officer deputed for this work had finished his work before he was appointed for investigating the conditions of cottage industry in the Presidency?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As I said in answer to a question that emanated from the hon. Member for Malabar, I am dealing with the report in consultation with my hon. Colleagues, His Excellency and other Members of the Government, and final orders will be issued a little later. It is impossible now to state whether the work so far done is final or not."

Mr. C. Gopala Menon:—" Was the special officer transferred before his work was actually completed? You will have seen it in the local papers

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: -- "If Government come to the conclusion that there will be more work for this committee, he will be asked to do it."

Police

Punitive police in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks.

- * 113 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there is any longer any necessity to continue the punitive police stationed at Peddavaduvur and other villages in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of Anantapur district?
 - A.—The continuance of the additional police will come up for the consideration of Government in April next when a report from the District Magistrate is due.

Railways

Proposed construction of a railway line in Salem district.

- * 114 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to have a railway line in the Salem district in connexion with the Mettur scheme, and if so, to what length and at what cost?
 - A .- In October last the Railway Board sanctioned a detailed survey of a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Salem to Mettur dam via Mecheri, a distance of 26 miles. The cost of the project cannot be known until the survey is completed.

- Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—" May I know if any idea can be given as to when this line is to be commenced?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:——"I have not received any report from the Railways as to when they are going to commence, but the Railway administration are very anxious to commence this line with the co-operation of Government."
- Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"Is the cost to be included in the Mettur project estimate, or is it a different question altogether?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:——"The cost of this railway will be in the railway budget. It will not be in the Mettur project. The survey of the project has been completed."

Assignment of Lands

Payment of site value for getting darkhast lands.

- *115 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
- (a) whether it is a fact that members of the depressed classes are required to pay site value for getting on darkhast, valuable lands outside town limits;
- (b) whether any complaints have been received by the Government that the members of the depressed classes of South Kanara are too poor to take up land paying site value;

(c) whether there is any provision to exempt them from payment of

the site value, and who exercises that power now; and

- (d) whether Government have any objection to delegate the power to the Collectors of the districts in order to facilitate the assignments and, if so, what is the objection?
 - A.—(a) Assignment of valuable land to members of the depressed classes is ordinarily on payment of the estimated market value which may be collected in easy instalments.

(b) No complaints have been received.

(c) Yes; the power to make free grants vests in the Government.

- (d) The Government do not consider it desirable to delegate to the Collectors of districts the power to dispose of valuable lands otherwise than on the payment of the full value for them.
- Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that Collectors are empowered to grant valuable lands within town limits free of site value?"

The hon Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:-"I must ask for notice, Sir."

Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja:—"Though the power of exemption is vested in the Government, is it not that it is generally based on the proposals of the Collector and in view of this, will the Government be pleased to reconsider their decision and delegate to the Collectors this power of exemption?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"As far as I can catch the question, the answer seems to be in clause (d)."

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Land Revenue

Pay of shroffs of the Revenue department.

* 116 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon, the Member

for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the shroffs of the Revenue department were drawing the same pay as clerks prior to 1921, that is, lefore the introduction of time-scales for clerks;
- (b) whether the Huzur second shroffs are even now classified as clerks as regards their pay;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the pay of the shroffs of the Revenue department is now fixed at Rs. 20-1-35; and
- (d) whether the grievance is receiving the consideration of the hon. Member?
 - A .- (a) No.
 - (b) Huzur second shroffs are not now classified as clerks as regards their pay.
 - (c) The general scale of pay of shroffs in the Revenue department is Rs. 20-1-35. A few shroffs are on higher scales.
 - (d) The Government are not aware what grievance is referred to.

 The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1326 at the meeting of this Council on 9th February 1926.
- Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Sir, the answer is given that 'the Government are not aware what grievance is referred to.' The point I want to make is that the shroffs ought to be as well off as the clerks in regard to pay, if not better, because they are discharging very onerous duties. That is the grievance. So I ask whether Government are going to satisfy the demand of these people."

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:--" That question was answered on a previous occasion."

Failure of crops in Ceded districts.

- *117 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
- (a) whether the Government is aware of the almost total failure of crops in most parts of the Ceded districts consequent on the failure of the later rains; and
- (b) what measures are proposed to be taken to relieve the people from the famine conditions prevailing?
 - A.—(a) The later or hingari crops have failed in many villages of the Rayadrug, Bellary, Alur and Adoni taluks of Bellary district, the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of Anantapur district and some villages of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool district.

There has also been a considerable failure of crops in Markapur taluk of the Kurnool district and in parts of the Cuddapah

district.

- (b) In Bellary and Anantapur the collection of revenue and loans instalments has been postponed in the affected villages. Loans are being granted and local board works started to provide employment. In Kurnool so far no special measures have been reported necessary beyond the provisions of free grazing in the forests and grant of loans but a further report is due from the Collector.
 - In Cuddapah it is hoped to meet the situation for the present by an expansion of minor irrigation and village works and the grant of loans.
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know, Sir, whether the forest facilities spoken of in the answer to the question are confined only to the Markapur taluk?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :-- "Notice, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member visited the district recently in connexion with the famine conditions prevailing there?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS: -- "I do not see how it arises out of the question, Sir. But I may say I was in Kurnool recently."

- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"Does the hon, the Revenue Member expect the Collector to send another report before he takes further action in the matter of forest privileges, loans, suspension of revenue collection and remission of revenue? Does the hon. Member propose to wait till a further report is received from the Collector?"
 - The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"This answer was sent to the Council office some time ago. We have since received a further report and we have taken further action in certain directions. We are giving grants for local fund works and extending minor irrigation works. As regards free grazing, when I was there, I understood that it was not confined to a particular taluk. That was why when the hon. Member put the question to me I asked for notice."
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I ask the hon, the Revenue Member to communicate to the Collector that free grazing should not be confined to one taluk alone? The Collector sent a circular in general terms specifically mentioning Markapur taluk and stating that the concession may be extended 'where necessary' to other taluks. It has not been extended to Pattikonda. Will the hon, the Revenue Member communicate to the Collector to extend the forest facilities to Pattikonda and, if he thinks it fit, to Dronachalam taluk also?"
- The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"I shall certainly communicate to the Collector what the hon. Member has just now said. I had no information that the concession has been confined to Markapur alone. When I was there I was told that the people of Pattikonda and Dronachalam thought the Nallamalais was too far away for the concession to be useful to them. I had no information that it was not open to them; I shall communicate to the Collector what the hon. Member has said."

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- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know what the Government propose to do in the matter of suspension of the revenue collection which is more heavily pressing upon the people than anything else and also in the matter of remission?"
 - The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"No remission or suspension is contemplated."
- Mr. K. Koti Redd:—"May I know whether the question of free grazing in Cuddapah has been considered by the Government?"
 - The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"The matter has been decided by the Collector and the Conservator of Forests. I do not know whether it is allowed in Cuddapah."
- Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"Is the hon. Member aware that grazing fees have been increased this year? If so, considering the bad condition of the district will the hon. Member see that it is reduced?"
 - The hon, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I do not think that the grazing fees were increased this year. The orders were cancelled."
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"With reference to the answer given by the hon, the Revenue Member that the question of allowing free grazing is one for the Collector and the Conservator to decide, may I ask him whether he does not think it necessary to interfere with the decision of these officers and ask them to grant the concession liberally in times of famine and scarcity? Is it not within his province?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Certainly, Sir, if I had any reason to think that it has not been considered liberally."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"Will the hon. Member enquire into the matter?"
The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"I have every reason to suppose that the matter is considered liberally."

Damages to lands by the Padne bar in Kasaragod taluk.

* 118 Q.—Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that damages are caused to the adjoining lands and cultivators by the Padne bar in the Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district on account of erosion and overflow of salt water into the fields;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the reports of the Collectors of South Kanara in connexion with the measures proposed for preventing the damages; and

(c) what they propose to do in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No reports have been received.

(c) The Government will call for a report.

Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for a report also on the extent of the damage caused to the adjoining lands and the damage that is likely to be caused in the near future?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"As I have stated in the answer, a report has been called for, and before we get the report, we cannot say what action may be taken."

Failure of crops in North Arcot district.

*119 Q.—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether on the applications received from the villages of Kaveripakkam, Kondapuram, Cheri and Kannlari for remission of tax on account
of the failure of the second crop for fasli 1335, the revenue officers have visited
and examined completely the lands in the abovesaid villages;

(b) if so, how much amount has been sanctioned by way of remission

for each of the above villages;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to order the postponement of the collection of tax till March for fasli 1336 as the crops have totally failed in some places, and partially in some other places, owing to lack of water in the Kaveripakkam tank and the failure of the rains;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to appoint a special officer to look into and report about the failure or otherwise of the crops and not

solely depend on the report of the revenue officers and karnams;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to levy only punja rates of tax, if any crops are raised in nanjai lands for the second part of fasli 1336

solely by baling out water from the wells;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to collect the tax in six instalments instead of four with respect to the lands in the district of North Arcot or at least to the lands in Arkonam taluk, or at least to the lands in villages irrigated by Kaveripakkam tank; and

(g) what orders have been passed, on petitions to the District Collector, North Arcot, and on the resolutions passed at the Irrigation Conference at Ranipet in respect of the remission of land tax for fasli 1336 owing to failure

of crops on account of drought?

A.—(a) The Government have no reason to think otherwise.

(b) The Government have not the information.

(c) No orders of Government are necessary to postpone the collection of kist to March. The Board of Revenue is competent to sanction the postponement of collection within the fash and the Collector will no doubt obtain the orders of the Board, if necessary.

(d) The suggestion does not commend itself to Government. They have no reason to think that the local revenue officers are

incapable of discharging their ordinary duties.

(e) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 6.

(f) The answer is in the negative.

(g) The Government are not aware of the resolutions referred to and have no information as to the action taken on them by the Collector.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"With reference to (a), it is stated the Government have no reason to think otherwise." My information is that the area has not been visited by the various officers as often as is

necessary. In the light of this information, will the Government be pleased to ascertain, instead of merely guessing, whether the officers in the district have really visited the area?"

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—" With reference to (b), the Government say they have not the information. Will they be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—" As regards the first supplementary question, I will refer the matter to the Collector of the district. As to the second, I have not got the information and it will be sometime before it is available, because the final figures will not be available till after the jamabandi."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—" With regard to clause (c), I know that the Board of Revenue is competent to deal with the matter of the post-ponement of collection of kist. But what I want to know is whether the Collector has reported recommending postponement of collection to the Board of Revenue?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"If the hon. Member wishes to have information on the matter, I shall call for it."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: "I very much wish to have it, Sir."

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Navakar: May I ask what effect has been given to the resolution passed by this House recommending remission so far as the district of North Arcot is concerned?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I think that is a subject on which a question has been put and a detailed answer separately given."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"With regard to clause (c) of the answer, it refers to paragraph 5 of the Board's Standing Order, but the case of Kaveripakkam is very peculiar—it is compounded wet—and I do not think it is covered fully by the answer. Therefore, will the hon, the Revenue Member be pleased to direct the attention of the Revenue officers to this aspect of the question, viz., that the assessment there is compounded wet and unless an exception is made in this case the people will have to go without relief as they have gone for the last three years?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"I do not quite understand what the hon. Member means by compounded wet. If he means that the second crop assessment has been compounded for, then it will have to be paid for. That is the object of composition."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"With reference to the Kaveripak-kam ayacut, both crops have failed for the last three years. Therefore I would ask the hon, the Revenue Member to give special attention to this case. Under the ordinary rules, these ryots would go without any remission. There has been a complete failure of both crops for the last three years?"

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know the particular reason for the negative answer to clause (f)?"

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The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"As regards the first question, Sir, I must say I do not quite understand what the hon. Member wants to be done. If he were to put it in writing, I would be glad to consider it. As regards the second question, why the answer is in the negative, we do not know any reason why it should not be."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I shall state my contention in

writing and send it on to the hon. Member in two or three days."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Syred:—"Will the hon. the Revenue Member, in view of the resolution passed in the last Council, see his way to give effect to that?"

Depressed Classes

Provision of house-sites for the depressed classes in Malabar.

* 120 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be

pleased to state-

(a) whether the Government agree with the view of the Commissioner of Labour on the question of provision of house-sites for the depressed classes in the district of Malabar expressed in paragraph 23 of his Administration Report for 1925-26; and

(b) whether the Government propose to refer the question for report to the Collector after ascertaining the opinion of public bodies engaged in the

work of amelioration of the conditions of the depressed classes?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. The report of the Commissioner of Labour is based upon the views of the Collector of Malabar and the Honorary District Labour Officer on the subject.

Operations of the Labour department in South Kanara.

*121 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be

pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the depressed classes in certain parts of South Kanara, chiefly in Coondapoor and Uppinangadi taluks, are not getting the benefit of the work which the Labour department is doing for them in the district; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend the operations of the

Labour department to those parts also?

A.—(a) The special operations of the department have not yet been extended to the two taluks specified.

(b) Yes.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:--" With regard to answer to (b), when do the Government propose to extend the operations to those parts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur: "-" We hope to do so after April."

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:--" Has the Labour Commissioner reported about the necessity for extending these operations to those taluks?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:--"Yes, Sir."

Forests

Alleged prohibition of Mr. Charles Mohony from shooting in Bolampatti Valley forests.

- * 122 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—
- (a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Conservator of Forests recently made an order prohibiting Mr. Charles Mohony, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, from shooting in reserved forests of Bolampatti Valley for two years; and
- (b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to state why such prohibition was imposed upon the said officer?
 - A.—(a) The Chief Conservator has ordered that Mr. Mohony shall be prohibited from shooting in any reserved forest for a period of two years from 12th May 1926.
 - (b) The Chief Conservator disapproved of Mr. Mohony's conduct in a shooting accident which occurred in August 1925.
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know from the hon. Member concerned what exactly the accident was?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:--" Shooting game."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: -- "Did a man die?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: "I think he did,"

- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"Does the Government think that prohibition from shooting for two years in the reserved forest is a sufficient punishment for a crime like that?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"There was compensation given to the relations of the deceased. It was considered to be an accident. Looking into the matter the Government came to the conclusion that there were not materials for any other action."
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know what the compensation was?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: -- "Notice, Sir."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know whether the matter was placed in the hands of the Police for investigation, and may I know what the materials were on which the Government came to its conclusion?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:-" Notice."

- Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"Has the Government satisfied itself that there was anything there to make this gentleman mistake a human being for something else?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"He shot in the darkness; whether he ought not to have gone there, whether he was a competent shot and whether he was allowed to shoot there at all, were matters which the Government considered in coming to a conclusion. There was no intention on his part to shoot any human being and he did not know that any human being was there."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: -" May I know whether one individual was shot or more?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: -"One."

- Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"In answer to my question as to whether the matter was placed in the hands of the Police, and what the materials were on which the Government came to the conclusion that compensation to the relatives would be sufficient, my hon. Friend the Law Member stated that he wanted notice. In answer to another question, he is able to give a lot of materials, that the European went there in darkness, that his intention was not to shoot any one, and so on. May I ask what the materials are on which he is making this statement, whether the matter came before the Government; or whether he is answering merely as the spokesman of the Chief Conservator?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I am not the spokesman of the Chief Conservator, in any way. The position is this. Out of courtesy to the hon. Member who put the question, out of courtesy to the House, I wanted to collect all the materials. I do remember certain circumstances connected with the matter and I have placed these materials before the House. If full materials are desired, those materials would be carefully collated and placed before the House."
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Bao: May I know if Mr. Mohony is allowed to carry arms?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—" If the idea is carrying arms for shooting, no."
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Raginal Is he permitted to carry arms even now?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:--" To carry arms as an official or for shooting in the reserved forest?"
 - Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: -- "As an individual living in India."
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"There is no prohibition to any one living in India against carrying arms."
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"Has the Government power to take away the licence of the man when he misuses arms?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: -" It has, Sir."
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"Then why has it not exercised this power?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: —"It has exercised its power of prohibiting him from shooting."
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"It has not exercised the power of withdrawing the licence."
- Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan:—"Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state whether the alleged accident took place in the night and, if so, at what hour?"

The hon. Sir C, P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :-- "I want notice, Sir,"

Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether this case was referred to the Police at all for investigation?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :--" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu:—" May I know the nationality of the man who was shot dead?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :--" I do not remember, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: — "May I know if there is any provision in the laws of the country by which a man may be left scotfree without being handed over to the Police for a murder of this kind?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :-- "That is calling for opinion."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: -- "I am not asking for any opinion."

The hon. the Prestdent: "I rule that it is a question calling for opinion."

- Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know under what provision of law the Government acted, when they decided that in the circumstances of the case compensation would be tantamount to justice, and not prosecution for manslaughter or murder before a criminal court?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Avvar: —"It is not a question of law. The Government came to the conclusion that there is no material on which a successful prosecution can be launched. Therefore, they did not launch the prosecution, but found it necessary that this man should compensate the relations of the injured person."
- Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"In view of that answer, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether a full statement of the case was before the Government, and whether they consulted the law officers of the Crown, the Advocate-General or the Public Prosecutor and, if so, what their opinion was, and also whether, when the Government came to the conclusion that there was no case to go before a court of law to prosecute the man, they acted on the advice of their law officers or whether they acted as mere executive officers?"
 - The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"The matter came up before the Government and was considered by them. What advice the law officers gave and whether we took advice are matters of which we do not generally give the details. I may assure the hon. Member that the legal aspect of the matter was considered."
- Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"I do not ask for the details of the advice at all. I am asking a question of fact whether any law officer was consulted, whether his opinion was before the Government and whether the Government will be pleased to state who was the law officer consulted, an ad-hoc law officer appointed for the purpose, or statutory officers who usually advise the Government on such matters?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :--" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu:--"The hon. the Law Member said that unfortunately he could not remember the amount of compensation paid

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to the deceased. Will he be pleased at least to state whether the compensation granted to the deceased was found adequate taking into consideration the loss incurred by the family in the death of that man?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:--" It was in that feeling that compensation was ordered."

Cultivable lands thrown out of cultivation in South Kanara, etc.

- * 123 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—
- (a) to place on the table of the House a statement showing the areas of cultivated lands thrown out of cultivation on account of the increase of malaria and wild beasts, etc., as a result of the rapid development of reserve forests in South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts during the last twenty-five to fifty years; and

(b) to state what preventive sters Government propose to take in the

matter?

- A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no reason to think that any land has been thrown out of cultivation owing to the causes alleged.

 The area of cultivation has, on the other hand, largely increased.
- Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—" With reference to the answer to this question, may I ask the Government on what grounds they have given that answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have got facts and figures supporting the answer given. I will read out the figures for the information of this hon. House:—

		Fasli,	Acres.
The lands thrown open for	cultivation		
in South Kanara in		1314	738,732
Do. do.		1334	944,558
The lands thrown open for	cultivation		
in Malabar		1304	943,424
Do. do.		1334	1,343,088
a The lands thrown open for	cultivation		
		1304	2,409,805
Do. do.	Alle Services	1334	2,307,555
The lands thrown open for	r cultivation		
1 11 ATH 1 1		1304	1,999,058
Do. do.		1334	192,024
	1 12 1 0		

* The decrease of 102,250 acres is due to the transfer of Karur taluk to the Trichinopoly district in Fasli 1320.

From these figures it will be seen that the area under cultivation has largely increased."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"My question is not whether the area has increased. Naturally there must be some increase in the area under cultivation. My question is whether, on account of increase of forests, lands have been thrown out of cultivation in the Nilgiris, etc. That question has not been answered?"

- The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" My object in reading out those figures is to show that no land has been thrown out of cultivation."
- Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"There have been repeated complaints made by the people of the villages bordering the Ghats near Mercara, etc., that large areas have been thrown out of cultivation on account of forests. I want to know whether the Government made enquiries?"
 - The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—
 "Government have made enquiries and I have read the figures to the House just now."
- Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"May I know whether any cultivable lands have been converted into reserve forests in those districts?"
 - The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I want notice, Sir."

Local Fund Audit

Expenditure on the Local Fund Audit Department.

- 124 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon, the Member for Finance be pleased to state districtwar
- (a) the expenditure incurred every year from the date of establishment on the Special Local Fund Audit Department; and

(b) the special features of work, if any, which may be considered an improvement on the old order of things?

A.—(a) The Local Fund Audit Department was organized in its present form on the 1st December 1923. The following statement shows by districts the annual cost of Local Audit for the two complete years for which the department has existed in its present form:—

District,				1924-25.	1925-26.
				RS.	RS.
Ganjam			***	10,003	8,506
Vizagapatar	n			12,934	12,552
East Godava	ri	***		13,594	10,513
Kistna		101		12,330	9,995
Guntur				16,978	19,213
Nellore				7,153	9,540
Bellary			• • • •	7,075	7,217
Kurnool				9,141	7,290
Cuddapah		2000	•••	7,489	6,372
Anantapur				8,897	7,044
Chittoor				8,011	6,340
South Arcot			•••	The state of the s	
		•••	•••	9,167	8,263
Tanjore Trichinanala	•••	1	***	13,389	12,863
Trichinopoly	· · · ·	•••		16,225	17,452
Madura	•••	•••		10,854	10,407
Ramnad		•••	***	9,246	7,655
Tinnevelly		***		9,814	7,927

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to the deceased. Will he be pleased at least to state whether the compensation granted to the deceased was found adequate taking into consideration the loss incurred by the family in the death of that man?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:--" It was in that feeling that compensation was ordered."

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 The area of cultivation has, on the other hand, largely increased.
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- The hon, Mr. T. E. Moir:—"The answer to the first part of the question as to what are the special features of the work, if any, which may be considered an improvement on the old order of things has been given. The principal advantages are clearly stated in the answer. As to the further question as to whether irregularities and losses have actually been discovered under the new system I am afraid I must ask for notice."
- Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"I am afraid the hon. the Finance Member does not catch me. I was asking the figures for the last three years to show the improvements effected, and the special features of the new system?"

The hon, the President:—"They are given in the answer to clause (b)."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"If it is a question regarding the principles on which the specialization was thought necessary, the answer would be sufficient. But as it is a question of improvements on the old system, I expected a more detailed answer. Now, if he wants notice I am agreeable."

Local Boards

Bifurcation of the Kistna District Board.

- * 125 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) whether there were any proposals to bifurcate the present Kistna District Board; and
 - (b) if so, when the bifurcation is going to be effected?
 - A.-(a) Yes.
 - (b) The matter is under consideration.
- Mr. D. Narayana Raju:— "The proposals for bifurcation have been pending for the last two years. May I know what the matters are that are under further consideration and prevent the bifurcation being given effect to at once?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"The Government have now finally decided to bifurcate the Kistna district."
- Mr. D. Narayana Raju :—" May I know the probable date on which effect will be given to it?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"It is very likely that it may take effect on 1st April 1927."
- Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—"The present District Board has got several funds in the shape of railway cess, etc. When the board is bifurcated, these should be divided between the two boards. Now, the president of the board has been spending large sums out of that sum. He has already spent nearly 3 or 4 lakhs and the lion's share of it is going to one part of the district only."

The hon. the President:—"That question does not arise out of the answer given."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:-"I am putting a separate question."

The hon. the President:—"Is the question connected with the answer given?"

Mr A. Kaleswara Rao:—"May I know whether the Government have framed any scheme determining the number of members for each taluk board?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—" We have not yet definitely decided those things."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that in March contracts for roads and tolls will be given and, if so, whether they will be pleased to issue orders prohibiting such things till the bifurcation is effected?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I am afraid these things have to take their natural course and cannot be stopped."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister has been corresponding with the Collector with regard to the names of persons to be nominated?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :- "I want notice."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state why those matters were delayed so long?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbaravan:— "I am sure the hon. Gentleman is aware that I have been in charge of the department only for the last two months. That being the case, I think he will agree with me that I have taken the matter in hand in an expeditious manner."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: May I know whether any names have been suggested by the Government?"

The hon. the President:—"The question does not arise."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao:—"May I know whether the President will be nominated or elected?"

The hon, the PRESIDENT :-- "That question does not arise."

Nominations to taluk boards in West Godavari district.

*126 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the administration of four out of five taluk boards in West Godavari district was being carried on by only four nominated members in each board for the last one year and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) why the Government have omitted the names of most of the elected members in nominating members for the taluk boards which are newly constituted as per Notification No. 1428 (published on page 520 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st December 1926);

(c) why the Government have nominated as members of the said taluk boards persons who were defeated in the elections in preference to the sitting elected members;

(d) why the Government have nominated for the said boards two or more persons from the same village overlooking the claims of several circles without any representation;

- (e) whether the Government intend to give the right of election of presidents to the newly constituted taluk boards; and
- (f) whether it is proposed that the new taluk boards should function for a whole year or for any lesser period?
 - A.—(a) Yes, from the 10th March 1926 in the case of the Ellore and Yernagudem Taluk Boards and the 31st March 1926 in the case of the Tanuku and Narasapur Taluk Boards. The Tanuku Taluk Board had however one elected member also. The question of reconstituting the taluk boards with all the members nominated under section 240 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, had been under consideration since May 1926 and it was not considered necessary to hold elections for the taluk boards. Orders were issued in December last giving effect to the reconstitution from 1st February 1927.
 - 'b) As far as possible the Government have appointed to the new taluk boards the elected members of the old taluk boards.

 Ten of these could not be appointed for one or more of the following reasons:—
 - (i) The total number of members for the old five boards was 70 while the strength of the new boards is 60 at the rate of 12 members for each board.
 - (ii) In consequence of the transfer of villages from one board to another some of the elected members could not be appointed to the boards in whose jurisdiction they resided, as there were other elected members in the same area to be provided for.
 - (iii) Proper representation had to be given to the backward classes and minority communities on the new taluk boards.
 - (c) & (d) The Government had no information on the specific points mentioned in these clauses. They had no reason to refuse to accept the nominations submitted to them.
 - (e) The reconstituted boards have been permitted to elect their presidents.
 - (f) The members of the new boards have been appointed for one year.
- Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), that elections were held up from May 1926 till 1st February 1927, may I know what was the reason for depriving the people of the right of election, pending consideration by Government of the proposal for reconstituting the taluk boards? When the taluk boards are reconstituted, there may be fresh boards before reconstitution took place it was given effect to, why should elections be held up?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: -- "I am sure the hon. Member is aware that I am not responsible for that."

(Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: "-" But the Government is responsible".)

- Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:--" Do not the records show any reason for holding up the elections?"
 - The hon. Dr P. Subbarayan: -- "I think the Government acted on the advice of the President, District Board."
- Mr. S. Satyamurt: "Sir, with reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d), may I know whether the Government merely acted as a registering office and accepted the nominations sent up to them, without making any enquiries and calling for information on such relevant points mentioned in clauses (c) and (d) of the question?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:——"If Government think that any enquiries are necessary, they would make enquiries; evidently in this case, they thought that no such enquiries were necessary."
 - Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:--" May I know who submitted these nominations?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: -- "The President, District Board."
 - Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—"May I give this information to my hon. Friend that in nominating members to the new taluk boards, several elected members of the old taluk boards were excluded while defeated candidates were nominated, and ask him whether such a procedure is justified in his opinion?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: -- "That is asking for my opinion."
 - Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"I am not asking for his opinion, Sir. Though nominations of defeated candidates were sent up and confirmed by his predecessor, may I ask him if he will turn a new leaf in the chapter and ask for information with regard to the nominations, whether they are of defeated candidates and so on?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: --- "My hon. Friend knows enough about me to know that I shall do so."
 - Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:-" But when these nominations were sent up, why did not my hon. Friend ask for the necessary information?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:---" The matter had gone to such a head at that time that I could not do anything."
 - Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Is there any policy or principle involved in the nomination of defeated candidates?"
 - Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:-" Lack of principle!"

Roads connecting Maiabar with South Kanara.

- * 127 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the answer to my question No. 2271, dated 17th July 1926, and to state—
 - (a) what roads there are connecting Malabar with South Kanara; and
- (b) if there are none, whether Government have decided to make the required roads for connecting the two districts?

- A.-(a) None.
 - (b) The Government have not decided to make the roads in question. They will enquire from the District Boards of Malabar and South Kanara whether they propose that the existing roads in their districts should be extended to meet on the boundary.
- Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—" May I enquire why the South Kanara district is not connected by roads with the rest of the Presidency?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I am sure the hon. Member knows that South Kanara is connected with Mercara by road."
- Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"Mercara is not part of the Presidency. How does it happen that my district is not connected with Malabar and the rest of the Presidency?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"My hon. Friend, who knows the features of the districts better than I do, will understand that it is a matter of spending several lakhs of rupees."
- Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—" Is it because that South Kanara is a negligible part of the Presidency?"

Many hon. Members :- "No, no."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I am sure that the South Kanara district will not be neglected, as long as we have Mr. Saldanha."

Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur:—"Will the Government consider the question, if a resolution is passed by the District Board of South Kanara to open up the road communication with Malabar?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: Government will consider the question when the proposal comes up."

Bifurcation of the Chingleput Taluk Board.

- *128 Q.—Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) whether there is a proposal before the Government of Madras to bifurcate the taluk board of Chingleput;
- (b) whether the taluk board of Chingleput has passed a resolution against the proposal, and whether the Collector of Chingleput also is against the proposal; and
- (c) whether the Government have passed orders in the matter, and if so, to what effect; if no order has been passed, what is the reason for the delay, and when the final order can be expected?
 - A.-(a) Yes.
 - (b) Yes.
 - (c) The decision of the question has been deferred.
- Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—" May I know, Sir, for how long this question has been deferred?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"The question was deferred to be considered again at the end of the financial year."

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- Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:-" May I know the reason for the delay especially when the opinions of the Collector and the taluk board are there?"
 - The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: "Government are examining the possible advantages of such a bifurcation."
- Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—" Is it a fact that the Collector has opined that the proposal was prompted by political considerations?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I believe people did think so."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—" In view of the fact that a resolution has been tabled on this subject and in view of the statement of the hon. Minister that the Local Boards Act will be amended, may I ask the hon. Minister to postpone the consideration of this question till the Act is amended?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: - "I shall consider the matter carefully."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—" May I know from whom this idea of bifurcation originated at first?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: - "I want notice of the question."

Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu:—"What was the danger that was suddenly apprehended to avert which this bifurcation was proposed?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: - 'It was found that the area was rather too large to be under one taluk board."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: - "From what source did this information reach the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: - From the President, District Board."

Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu:- "What was the approximate date when this information was sent to the Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :-- "I want notice of the question."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: -- "What are the special circumstances of this taluk board for considering its bifurcation apart from so many other taluk boards in the Presidency?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: —"I want notice of the question."

Public Works

Public Works subdivisions in South Kanara and Malabar.

* 129 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Public Works subdivisions in the districts of South

Kanara and Malabar with their headquarters;

- (b) whether it is proposed to transfer the headquarters of the Northern subdivision now at Mangalore to Tellicherry and, if so, on what grounds; and
 - (c) what action Government have taken or propose to take?

A.—(a) There is one Public Works subdivision in the South Kanara district called the Northern subdivision with headquarters at Mangalore, and another subdivision in the Malabar district called the Southern subdivision with headquarters at Calicut.

(b) & (c) The Government understand that the Executive Engineer, West Coast division, has proposed the transfer of the head-quarters of the Northern subdivision to Tellicherry mainly on the ground that the majority of works are in the North Malabar district while in the South Kanara district there is very little work except in Mangalore and that in consequence large expenditure on travelling allowance, much inconvenience and waste of time are caused by the headquarters being at Mangalore. The Superintending Engineer has asked the Executive Engineer to bring forward the proposal after the question of forming a third subdivision which is under consideration has been settled.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"May I ask how it happens that there are so few public works in South Kanara while all the works are concentrated in Malabar thereby requiring two divisions?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"I thought the hon. Member wanted to know the number of divisions and whether there was any proposal to transfer the headquarters of one of them from Mangalore to South Kanara. But now my hon. Friend wants some other information. The proposal for transfer is perhaps due to the paucity of works, I can't say."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha: -- "Sir, our district is neglected in such a manner that there are not a sufficient number of public works and they are going to remove the headquarters . . "

The hon, the President:--" The question why South Kanara is made to starve in the matter of public works does not arise out of this question."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Munsif's Court for Anantapur town.

- 130 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state—
- (a) whether the High Court of Judicature at Madras recommended a Munsif's Court for Anantapur town; and
 - (b) whether any orders have been passed thereon by the Government?
 - A.-(a) & (b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Sub-Court at Cuddapah.

- 131 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—
 - (a) for what period was the present Sub-Court at Cuddapah established

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(b) whether there is any requisition from the High Court of Madras for continuing it and, if so, for what period;

(c) whether a provision was made in the last budget to continue it

till the end of March; and

- (d) whether the hon. Member will be pleased to continue it till the end of August 1927?
 - A.—(a) The Court was established in January 1926. Its retention has been sanctioned up to the commencement of the summer recess for 1927.

(b) & (d) No proposals have been received from the High Court on

the subject.

(c) Provision has been made in the budget for the continuance of the Court throughout the current financial year.

Elections

Alleged interference of municipal servants in the elections in Tiruvannamalai.

- 132 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai, and the Vice-President, Taluk Board, Tiruvannamalai, issued printed appeals to the public and voters of North Arcot to vote for certain persons out of those who stood as candidates for election to the rural non-Muhammadan constituency in North Arcot district during the last election;

(b) whether such appeals were regularly 'served' on all voters in the

municipal area of Tiruvannamalai, by the municipal servants;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Vice-President, Tiruvannamalai Taluk

Board, is also a village maniyagar; and

- (e) whether this manipagar was exempted from the general rule that Government servants should not take sides with or on behalf of any particular candidate in the elections?
 - A.—(a) (b) & (d) The Government have no information. (c) Yes.

(e) Village officers are not whole-time Government servants for the purpose of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Rearrangement of polling stations in Anantapur.

- 133 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state—
- (a) whether any representations were made to the Collector of Anantapur to rearrange the polling stations for the elections to the Legislatures;

(b) whether they were all rejected; and

- (c) whether the Government propose to send for the papers and look into the matter and arrange better facilities for voters in future?
 - A.-(a) & (b) The Government have no information. (c) The Government will look into the matter.

Irrigation

Contributions from ryots for irrigation works in Tanjore district.

134 Q.-Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyan: Will the hon. the Law

Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state--

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution of the Tanjore Irrigation Advisory Board of the Cauvery Delta, dated 18th September 1926, and published in the 'Hindu' of the 21st September 1926, requesting the Government to undertake all works necessary for the irrigation of wet lands without asking for contribution from the ryots unless such work be entirely intended for the benefit of any particular ryot;

(b) if so, whether the principle of this resolution has been accepted by

the Government; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Government have now perused the resolution in question.

(b) & (c) Generally, all works which are considered necessary for the irrigation of lands in the delta are carried out by the department. The criterion adopted with regard to the levy of contributions from ryots is whether the proposed work is necessary from the point of view of Government as representing the general taxpayer, or whether it is one that will benefit only particular individuals.

Repairs to the irrigation channel of Sirunamalli village.

135 Q.-Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law

· Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate for repairing the irrigation channel of Sirunamalli village of Arkonam taluk, North Arcot district, was prepared some years back;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has not yet been sanctioned; and

- (c) whether the hon. Member will be pleased to enquire into the same and cause repairs to be executed at an early date?
 - A.—The Government have no information but will ask the Chief Engineer to look into the matter.

Estimate for the Girisola channel.

136 Q.—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when an estimate was prepared for the Girisola channel in the

Goomsur division (Ganjam district);

(b) the date on which Government sanctioned the estimate;

(c) the money spent in constructing the work up to the end of December 1926; and

(d) when Government propose to complete the work?

A.—(a) An estimate for the channel was finally submitted to Government in May 1926.

(b) In June 1926.

(c) Nil.

(d) According to the present arrangements, the work is proposed to be taken up in 1928-29.

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Widening of the bunds of minor channels in Trichinopoly district.

137 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law

Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to widen the bunds of the minor channels in the Trichinopoly district under the control of the Public Works Department so as to allow motor traffic;

(b) whether representations have been received from the ryots object-

- ing to the proposal; and (c) whether any, and, if so, what action has been taken by the Government?
 - A.-(a) No.
 - (b) & (c) Do not arise.

Repairs to the Elandavathalai channel.

- 138 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—-
- (a) whether the Elandavathalai channel and its korambu were spoilt by the floods of 1924;
 - (b) whether they still continue to be in the same condition;
 - (c) whether the Government have taken any steps to repair them; and
 - (d) if not, why not?
 - A (a) Yes.
 - (b), (c) & (d) In place of the north branch channel which was partly washed away, a new common channel as far as the Murungapettai breach and the north branch through the sanded area has been excavated. An estimate for the construction of a new combined head for the Puduvathalai and Elandavathalai channels is under preparation with the Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly Circle, who has been asked to expedite it.

Action taken on the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee.

- 139 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state—
- (a) what action has been taken on the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee; and
- (b) whether the report and the conclusions of the Government thereon will be placed on the table?
 - A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to G.O. No. 1973 I., dated the 16th December 1926, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Legislative Council

Representation to the Andhra University on the Legislative Council.

- 140 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon, the Law Member and the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government have promised, in their Memorandum, dated 10th September 1926, that His Excellency the Governor will consider the question of according representation to the Andhra University on the Legislative Council by means of nomination when the new Council is constituted, on the Registrar's proposal to constitute the said University into a separate constituency for electing a member to the Legislative Council; and
- (b) whether the Government propose to accord representation to the Andhra University now on the Legislative Council as per the said promise?
 - A.—(a) It was stated that the question of according representation to the University on the Legislative Council by nomination would receive the attention of His Excellency the Governor.
 - (b) Nominations are made by His Excellency the Governor.

Police

Restoration of police stations in Cuddapah district.

- 141 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state —
- (a) how many police stations were abolished in Cuddapah district during the last retrenchment;
- (b) whether the abolition was on the ground that the citizens have begun to lead a peaceful life;
- (c) whether there was any decrease in crime in the localities where such police stations have been abolished; and
- (d) whether the hon. Member will consider the desirability of restoring these police stations?

A.-(a) Four.

- (b) & (c) The reasons for the abolition were that investigation work was light in those stations, the number of crimes reported annually being small.
- (d) The reallocation of police stations was recently sanctioned by Government as a measure of retrenchment, after a careful consideration of proposals worked out by a special officer and examined by the Inspector-General of Police. An alteration in the allocation of one police station in a district would generally upset the whole scheme for the district. The Government cannot therefore reconsider the arrangements in particular localities save in exceptional circumstances,

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of disafforested lands in Cheyyar taluk.

- 142 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
- (a) whether it is a fact that two large blocks of disafforested land in Sholavaram and Nedungal reserves in Cheyyar taluk in North Arcot district are available for assignment;
- (6) whether any portion thereof has been or is proposed to be set apart for assignment to landless caste Hindu ryots; and
 - (c) if not, why not?
 - A.—(a) The Sholavaram reserve, the Sholavaram extension reserve, and the Nedungal reserve have been disforested, the two former in 1919 and the last in 1924. The Government are not aware of the area, if any, assigned so far.
 - (b) & (c) The Sholavaram lands were set apart for assignment to distinguished soldiers, recruits and members of the depressed classes. The Government are not aware of any proposal to reserve land for assignment to easte Hindu ryots.

Assignment of lands to depressed classes in Nellore district.

- 143 Q.—Mr. G. Premayya: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue and the hon, the Home Member be pleased to state how many acres of land were already granted and how many are proposed to be granted to the depressed classes in Nellore district?
 - A.—The hon. Member is referred to the figures contained in statement VIII annexed to the Administration Report of the Labour Department for 1925-26 which has been placed on the Editors' Table. These are the latest figures available.

Assignment of lands to Mr. J. C. Aranha.

144 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to the answer to my question No. 2435 of 1st September 1926, will the hon the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what orders have been passed on the petitions of Mr. J. C. Aranha on behalf of his son Mr. T. M. Aranha for grant of lands on account of

military services; and

- (b) what rules have been made to remove all doubts as to the bar of limitation by time and character of military services rendered for title to grant of lands?
 - A.—(a) The Government found that the applicant's claim to be treated as a combatant could not be accepted and that while he had been applying for lands the assignment of which was objectionable he did not take advantage of a reasonable offer of land in Ullal village. The Government therefore declined to interfere on his behalf.

(b) Orders have been issued by the Government to the effect that if a non-combatant had applied for land before 14th April 1924, he should when making a further application be considered eligible for the concessions for which he was eligible before 14th April 1924 except in cases in which the land at first applied for was not available for assignment and the fresh application was made after great delay and subsequent to 14th April 1924.

Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks

Location of the Divisional office at Gannavaram.

145 Q.-Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon, the Member for

Revenue be pleased to state-

- (a) whether the Government intend to change the name of Nuzvid Revenue Division in Kistna district into Gannavaram Revenue Division; and
- (b) whether the Government intend to locate the Divisional office at Gannavaram, but not at Nuzvid in case it is shifted from Bezwada?
 - A.—(a) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) There is no such proposal.

District Collectors

Personal Assistants to District Collectors.

146 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swam: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any personal assistants attached to District

Collectors;

(b) if so, how many; and

- (c) whether there is any intention of abolishing these offices altogether from the next year.
 - A .- There are no personal assistants attached to District Collectors.

Land Revenue

Alleged dismissal of employees in the Revenue Department.

147 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Saveed: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any orders that in the Revenue Department clerks and other departmental employees may be suspended

on mere suspicion and without proof of any charge of misconduct;

- (b) whether it is a fact that the Treasury Deputy Collector of Cuddalore first suspended and then dismissed one Syed Ahmed, an attendant in the Account Section of the Collectorate on mere suspicion without satisfactory evidence;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the dismissed attendant appealed to the District Collector against the action of the Treasury Deputy Collector and that the attendant was eventually restored to his office; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the Government to prevent recur-

rence of similar cases in future?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 6 of the instructions in Board's Standing Order No. 133.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information concerning the case in question. They do not propose to take any action as it would appear from the question itself that the Collector has dealt with the matter.

Grievances of ryots in Anchetti village.

148 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon, the Member for

Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have received a copy of the proceedings of the Anchetti Village Panchayat, Hosur taluk, Salem district, dated 21st November 1926, regarding the grievances of the ryots of the said village; and
- (b) what steps the Government have already taken or intend to take by way of relieving the distress of the ryots in the said Anchetti village?
 - A.—(a) The Government have received a copy of a proceedings dated 21st November 1926 passed by the Panchayat in question.

(b) The copy of the proceedings has been transferred to the Board of Revenue for disposal.

Remission of taxes in North Arcot district.

149 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAVAKAR: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the district of North Arcot, owing to failure of rains this year, there will be practically no harvest in most taluks

and as a consequence the district is threatened with famine; and

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to the District Collector to grant liberal remissions and to revenue officers to avoid stringent measures in the collection of tax where they arise?

A.—(a) No. Dry crops have been very fair and only wet crops have

failed in parts.

(b) Government have issued instructions to Collectors not to be overstrict this year in the exercise of the discretion given to them in determining what is total loss and not to collect amounts which are likely to be remitted.

Principles underlying grant of remissions in collection of kists.

150 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what are the principles underlying the grant of remissions in the

collection of kists;

(b) whether it is a fact that a produce of twenty measures of paddy per acre will disentitle the ryot from seeking remission according to the system

now prevailing;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, whether reaping the harvest itself in such cases will not cost more than twenty measures of paddy per acre and whether it is a fact that the ryot, in such cases, will get no produce at all from his lands; and

- (d) whether the Government propose to issue a Government Order instructing Revenue authorities to take a liberal view of remission applications this year?
 - A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the Board's Standing Orders Nos. 13 and 14 which contain the rules regulating the grant of remissions of land revenue.
 - (b) & (c) The rules do not specify any particular outturn as making the ryot ineligible for remission. The rates of assessment having been calculated on the hypotheses that they will be paid in all years good or bad, provision is made for remission in the case of wet lands only in the case of total loss and in the case of dry lands only as a measure of relieving distress over a wide area. Collectors have however been given some latitude in interpreting the term 'total loss'—vide Board's Standing Order No. 13, paragraph 5.

(d) The Government have issued instructions to Collectors not to be overstrict this year in the exercise of the discretion given to them in determining what is total loss and not to collect

amounts which are likely to be remitted.

Alleged collection of fees for subdivision of lands.

- 151 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
- (a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 2 is collected from every owner of a field when he applies for subdivision of the same;

(b) when was that introduced;

(c) under whose authority;
 (d) whether it is a fact that Re. 1 out of it is paid to the karnam as his remuneration and the other rupee is credited to the Government; and

(e) whether such a practice is in vogue throughout the Presidency or is it confined to some districts only; if to some districts only, why that distinction is made?

A - (a) Yes.

(b) In January 1924.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1649, Revenue, dated 8th November 1923, which was placed on the table of the House on 14th October 1924.

(d) Yes.

(e) It is in vogue throughout the Presidency.

Minor Irrigation

Additional sources of irrigation to lands in Kalavapudi village.

- 152 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
- (a) the extent of land under irrigation prior to 1924 in Kalavapudi village, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari district;
- (b) the extent of land newly included in the ayacut in the said village and the sum collected as inclusion fees thereon, and when it was collected;

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(c) the extent of land irrigated in the said village in the year 1926;

(d) whether it is a fact that no arrangements were made to supply water to the newly included lands; and

(e) whether there are any proposals to provide additional sources of

irrigation to the said lands?

A.—The Government have not the particulars asked for and have called for a report.

Repairs to the irrigation channel of Rameswaram village.

153 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the irrigation channel of Rameswaram village in Proddatur taluk of the Cuddapah district was considered by the

authorities as a kudimaramath channel;

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(b) whether it is also a fact that neither the ryots nor the Government repaired the channel for some years past, but the land tax on the lands under the said channel was being collected all these years;

(c) whether the Collector ordered the ryots to pay one-half of the costs of the repairs and also directed the Municipality of Proddatur to pay some amount for the repairs of the said channel agreeing to give water to their drinking-water tank; and

(d) whether the Government propose to direct the Collector not to collect anything from the ryots for the repair of the channel as they have paid

land tax for the years during which their lands were not cultivated?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government are not aware of the matters suggested.
(d) The Government do not propose to move in the matter.

Public Service

Provident fund for non-gazetted officers.

- 154 Q.—Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue and the hon, the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether Government are considering any proposal to substitute a scheme of provident fund for non-gazetted officers in this Presidency instead of pension-ary contribution?
 - A .- Further consideration of this question is at present in abeyance.

Establishment of the Revenue and Labour departments.

- 155 Q.—Mr. G. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state how many graduates and undergraduates from the depressed classes, Muhammadans and Christians of the Northern Circars were entertained in the Revenue and Labour departments from the year 1923 to 1927?
 - A.—The particulars required are not obtainable from any existing reports or returns and would have to be compiled specially at the expense of considerable time and labour which the Government do not feel justified in undertaking.

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Public Services Commission

Public Services Commission for the Madras Presidency.

156 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether a Public Services Commission for the Madras Presidency will be formed and, if so, what will be its functions?

A.—The question is under the consideration of Government.

Staff Selection Board

Annual report of the Staff Selection Board.

- 157 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
- (a) whether the Staff Selection Board submits any annual report to Government of the work done by it; and
- (b) if so, whether it can be made available for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The two reports received are placed on the tablea.

Survey and Settlement

Permanent Settlement in Byotwari villages.

- 158 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table all correspondence between the local Government and the Government of India relating to the subject of 'Permanent Settlement in Ryotwari Villages' since December 1921?
 - A.—The Government regret that they are unable to comply with the request.

Trichinopoly Town Reclamation Scheme.

159 Q.-Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon, the Member

for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government in respect of the Trichinopoly Town Reclamation Scheme in connexion with the removal of sand from the Murungapettai area; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—If the hon. Member refers to the scheme for utilizing the sand from the Murungapettai area to raise the level of about 120 acres of land near the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the answer is that since this scheme was propounded it has been proposed to excavate a high level channel which will command about a thousand acres of the Murungapettai sanded area, and that if this channel is constructed there will probably not be enough sand available to raise the level of the land in question. The construction of the high level channel is being investigated by the Chief Engineer and until the receipt of his report it is not possible to pass orders upon the scheme for raising the level of the land near the St. Joseph's College.

Resettlement of Anantapur district.

160 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any final orders have been passed regarding the resettle-

ment of Anantapur district;

(b) whether any opportunity was given to the ryots before final orders

were passed; and

(c) whether it is contemplated to hear the ryots before any final orders are passed?

A.—(a) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 2070, Revenue,

dated 3rd December 1926, which has been published.

Yes. The scheme report was published on 13th February 1926 in the February issue of the Anantapur District Gazette. Three months' time was allowed to the ryots for making representations on the scheme. Memorials from the ryots were received and they were considered before orders were passed.

Village Establishments

Hereditary right of village officers of Tiruppattur taluk.

161 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon, the Member

for Revenue be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that the village officers of Tiruppattur taluk. North Arcot district, were deprived of the privilege of hereditary right some years back;

(b) if so, when and under what circumstances;

(c) whether it is a fact that such right exists in the rest of the North Arcot district;

(d) whether the village officers of Tiruppattur taluk have applied to Government for the restoration of this privilege; and

(e) what Government have done in the matter?

A.—(a), (b), (d) & (e) No. The village officers in the proprietary estates in the Tiruppattur taluk have a hereditary right to village offices while the village officers in the ryotwari villages of the taluk (the village of Chandrapuram being excluded) have not that right. They never had it and they were not deprived of it. (c) Yes.

Grant of leave to village munsifs.

162 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any rules or regulations concerning the granting

of leave of any kind to the village munsifs and headmen;

(b) whether village officers are subject to Civil Service Regulations; (c) what is the maximum leave of any kind that a village headman can be granted without break under any circumstances;

(b) Orders have been issued by the Government to the effect that if a non-combatant had applied for land before 14th April 1924, he should when making a further application be considered eligible for the concessions for which he was eligible before 14th April 1924 except in cases in which the land at first applied for was not available for assignment and the fresh application was made after great delay and subsequent to 14th April 1924.

Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks

Location of the Divisional office at Gannavaram.

145 Q.-Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon, the Member for

Revenue be pleased to state-

- (a) whether the Government intend to change the name of Nuzvid Revenue Division in Kistna district into Gannavaram Revenue Division; and
- (b) whether the Government intend to locate the Divisional office at Gannavaram, but not at Nuzvid in case it is shifted from Bezwada?
 - A.—(a) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) There is no such proposal.

District Collectors

Personal Assistants to District Collectors.

146 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swam: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any personal assistants attached to District

Collectors;

(b) if so, how many; and

- (c) whether there is any intention of abolishing these offices altogether from the next year.
 - A .- There are no personal assistants attached to District Collectors.

Land Revenue

Alleged dismissal of employees in the Revenue Department.

147 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Saveed: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any orders that in the Revenue Department clerks and other departmental employees may be suspended

on mere suspicion and without proof of any charge of misconduct;

- (b) whether it is a fact that the Treasury Deputy Collector of Cuddalore first suspended and then dismissed one Syed Ahmed, an attendant in the Account Section of the Collectorate on mere suspicion without satisfactory evidence;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the dismissed attendant appealed to the District Collector against the action of the Treasury Deputy Collector and that the attendant was eventually restored to his office; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the Government to prevent recur-

rence of similar cases in future?

- (d) what was the actual grazing revenue last year and this year; and
- (e) what is the reason for fixing the grazing fee at 8 annas when the number of cattle is unrestricted while in other places the rate is only 3 annas?
 - A.—(a) Panchayats were abolished in case of reserves recommended for retention under the departmental control. The possibility of reviving the forest village system in these reserves is however being considered by the Chief Conservator of Forests.

(b) & (e) Yes. The grazing fee of 8 annas per cow unit represents the minimum grazing fee in respect of forests worked under the Forest Village System. This rate was fixed with the object of limiting the grazing incidence to the possibility of the forest.

(c) No. Permits were issued at the rate of 8 annas per cow unit up to the possibility and wherever there was demand for grazing permits in excess of the possibility—permits were issued at double rates, care being taken by the panchayatdars to distribute all the permits issued at the ordinary rate equitably among the villagers.

(d) The actual grazing revenue was Rs. 10,440-8-0 up to December 1925 and Rs. 10,848-8-0 up to December 1926. The grazing season commences in July and all permits are issued before the end of December.

Forest cases in Kurnool district.

- 166 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon, the Homo Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of forest cases reported in the Kurnool district during the years 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1926-27 (up to the 31st of December 1926) classified according to the nature of the offence, the amount of compounding fees collected under every such classified head, the amount of fines imposed under every such classified head by courts of law, the number of cases under every such classified head in which imprisonment was imposed by courts of law, and the minimum, the maximum and the aggregate of this form of punishment?
 - A.—Such information as the Government have is contained in the Administration Reports of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency. The figures for the period 1st April to 31st December 1926 are not available but will be included in those for the year 1926-27 which will be issued in due course.

Removal of manure leaves for agricultural purposes.

- 167 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—
- (a) whether representations have been received from Trichinopoly and other districts bringing to the notice of the Government that the Public Works Department are objecting to the removal of manure leaves for bona fide agricultural purposes; and
- (b) whether any, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) No such representations have been received by Government.

Labour

Report of the Committee to consider amendments to Madras Planters' Labour Act I of 1903.

168 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to consider amendments to the Madras Planters' Labour Act I of 1903 in G.O. Mis. No. 109,

dated 12th January 1926, has been received; and

- (b) whether the Committee recorded evidence and carried out investigation on the spot into the conditions prevailing on the estates before arriving at conclusions on the points referred to the Committee?
 - A.—(a) The Committee has not submitted any report. The attention of the Member is invited to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 9 asked at the meeting of the Council of the 24th January 1927.

(b) No.

Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

169 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government have addressed the Government of India on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act with special reference to the defects noticed by the Commissioner of Labour in his report of the Labour Department for the year 1925-26, regarding penalty for failure to deposit compensation under section 8 (1) and also failure to send returns under section 16 of the Act?

A.—Yes.

Payment of wages and system of fines in factories in this Presidency.

- 170 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon, the Home Member be pleased to state—
- (a) whether opinions were invited from interested persons and organizations in the Presidency on the subject of (1) payment of wages, (2) system of fines prevailing in the factories in this Presidency;

(b) if so, the names of persons and organizations asked to express

opinions;

(c) whether the Local Government have communicated their views on the subjects; and

(d) if so, the nature of the proposals of the Government?

A.—(a) to (d) At the instance of the Government of India, this Government consulted the Commissioner of Labour, the Board of Revenue, the Director of Industries and representatives of employers and employees on the two subjects referred to in the question. The Government have communicated their views to the Government of India on the subject of prompt payment of wages. The other subject is now under the consideration of

Government. The Government do not consider it desirable to disclose the nature of their views which form the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. It is probable that the Government of India will publish the replies received by them on the subject of the prompt payment of wages.

Weather Reports

Maintenance of weather reports in Ootacamund.

171 Q.—Mr. J. A. Davis: Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether considering that Octacamund is an All-India Hill Station and that the cost of maintaining daily weather reports is only about Rs. 200 per annum, the Government will be pleased to reintroduce the maintaining of weather reports in Ootacamund?

A.—The issue of daily weather reports is under the control of the Government of India.

Education

Criterion determining seniority among officers.

- 172 Q.-Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the criterion which determines seniority among the officers of a service, e.g., Provincial Educational Service, Health Officers, District Board Engineers, etc.?
 - A.—Officers of the Madras Educational Service and Health Officers take rank according to the dates on which they are substantively appointed to the service. As regards District Board Engineers, the length of service in any grade put in by an officer and his record of work are the factors which ordinarily weigh with Government in determining his seniority.

Appointment of admission committees to colleges in Madras.

- 173 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which admission committees were appointed to the several colleges in the Madras city?
- A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 698 to 701 of the proceedings of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd September 1921 in connexion with Resolution No. 104 moved by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai Avargal.

Provision of conveyances for Muhammadan Girls Training School at Trichinopoly.

174 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAVEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received any memorial from the Muslims of Trichinopoly requesting for provision of conveyances for the Muhammadan Girls Training School at Trichinopoly; and
(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is under consideration.

Construction of the Senate House for the Andhra University.

- 175 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) whether plans and estimates for the construction of the Senate House for the Andhra University at Bezwada are ready; and
- (b) if so, when the Government propose to commence the construction of the Senate House at Bezwada?
 - A.—(a) Plans and estimates for the Senate House are under preparation in the Chief Engineer's office.
 - (b) Detailed proposals from the authorities of the University are awaited.

Status of Indian Catholic secular clergy and Protestant pastors as secondary grade trained teachers.

176 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to my question No. 2485 of 9th September 1926 regarding the status of Indian Catholic secular clergy and Protestant pasters as secondary grade trained teachers, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what report has been received by the Government on the subject;

and

- (b) what orders have been passed?
- A.—The Government have obtained a report from the Director of Public Instruction and have authorized him to deal with the case of each teacher on its merits.

Scheme for adult education by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

- 177 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, the hon, the Minister for Public Health and the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to state—
- (a) whether a scheme for adult education was submitted to the Government by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, asking for aid from Government;
- (b) whether the Government while sympathising with the objects of the scheme, have expressed the opinion that the scheme does not contain sufficiently definite proposals or suggestions for action and that it does not come within the purview of the Madras Elementary Education Act and that therefore the District Educational Council cannot be asked to make any grants for the same; and
- (c) whether it is proposed to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act with a view to bring adult education schemes within the purview of that Act or whether the Government propose to deal with such schemes under 'Special Education'?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.
 (c) The question will be considered on receipt of the report called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

Adult education in this Presidency.

178 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have invited the opinions of the District Educational Officers and Collectors of districts on the subject of adult education;

(b) whether any reports have been received so far; and

(c) whether they propose to consult public opinion and the opinion of the Council before a definite scheme applicable to the Presidency as a whole is adopted?

A.—(a) The Government have asked the Director of Public Instruction to investigate the extent to which un-official and honorary workers will be forthcoming to undertake the work of adult education and to report whether any form of special aid will be necessary to stimulate such form of social service. District Educational Officers and Collectors are being consulted on the subject by the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) The Director's report is awaited.

(c) The question will be considered after the Director's report is received and examined.

Adult education schemes by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, etc.

- 179 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to place on the table of the House the adult education schemes submitted by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calicut, and the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, and the orders of the Government passed thereon?
 - A.—The schemes submitted by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calient, and by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, and a copy of the orders a passed thereon by the Government are placed on the table.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Vacancies in the Chingleput District Board.

180 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how the seats vacated by the following lady members have been filled up:--

(1) Mrs. Kamala Sathianathan on the Chingleput District Board and

) Mrs. Anna Thomas on the Tinnevelly Municipal Council; and

1st March 1927

- (b) the reasons for replacing lady members by male members?
- A.—(a) (1) M.R.Ry. C. Muttayya Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., was appointed to the Chingleput District Board in the place of Mrs. Kamala Sathianathan.

(2) Mr. W. R. S. Sathianadhan, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Tinnevelly, was appointed to the Tinnevelly Municipal Council in the place

of Mrs. Anna Thomas, L.M.P.

(b) The reasons for the first of the above appointments were stated in the answer to clause (c) of question No. 12, on the 24th. January last. The reason for the second appointment was that the presence of the Sub-Collector would, it was considered, materially enhance the capacity of the Council to cope with its arduous duties.

Amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act and Madras District Municipalities Act.

- 181 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state-
- (a) whether the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act will be taken up in the near future; and
- (b) if so, whether local bodies will be given an opportunity to criticize the provisions of the amending Bill before they are introduced in Council?

A.—(a) The amendment of the Acts is engaging attention.

(b) It will be open to any local body to offer its remarks on the amending Bills after thay are published for criticism.

Revision of the Madras Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code.

- 182 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state-
- (a) whether any complaints have been received by Government of the inconvenience caused to local bodies and their members for want of up-todate copies of the Madras Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code; and

(b) whether action will be taken in the near future to revise these books?

A.-(a) Yes,

(b) The revision of the Manual and the Code will be taken up after the Bills to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, are passed into law.

Preparation of voters' lists for elections to Arkonam Union Board.

183 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon, the Minister

for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Officer who has been asked to conduct the elections to the reconstituted union board of Arkonam has allowed the names of several people who are not eligible to be on the voters' lists to be included in the voters' lists;

(b) whether it is a fact that he has attempted to do so in spite of the

written protests of several voters;

(c) whether Government are aware that the quarrels existing among the members of this union board have been 'litigated' in several courts and in the High Court as well; and

(d) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and pass

early and final orders on the question of voters' lists?

A.-(a) & (b) It was brought to the notice of the Government that the Special Officer, Arkonam Union, had included in the preliminary electoral roll the names of persons who had not paid their taxes for the year 1925-26 before the 31st March 1926. Under the rules a person who has paid his taxes before the final orders of the revising authority are passed on the electoral roll is entitled to have his name included in the roll, even though the payment is made after the 31st March of the preceding year. The correct procedure was pointed out to the Special Officer and to others who had addressed the Government on the matter.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government will make an enquiry if facts are brought to notice which necessitate such a course.

Bifurcation of the Kistna District Board.

- 184 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state when the present District Board of Kistna will be bifurcated into the District Boards of Kistna and West Godavari?
 - A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 125.

Elected members to taluk boards in West Godavari.

185 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for

Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the President, Kistna District Board, has kept the Taluk Boards of Ellore, Kovur, Narasapur and Tanuku in West Godavari under his jurisdiction running only with three or four members nominated by himself and with temporary presidents nominated out of them by himself without allowing the people to elect the remaining members from February 1926 to February 1927; and

(b) when the Government propose to give to the people the right to

elect members to all the taluk boards in West Godavari?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to

clause (a) of question No. 126.

In consequence of changes in the areas of revenue taluks comprised in the local fund taluks it was necessary to reconstitute the latter and the question of reconstituting them under section 240 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, was under consideration since May 1926. It was not considered desirable to hold elections to them pending such reconstitution.

(b) The taluk boards have been reconstituted with effect from 1st February 1927. The members of the reconstituted taluk boards have been appointed by the Government for a period of one year from 1st February 1927. After the expiry of this period the members of the taluk boards will be elected.

Enquiry into the affairs of Kistna District Board.

186 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon, the Minister for

Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state-

- (a) whether the Government have received copies of resolutions passed by the Local Self-Government Conference, Kistna and West Godavari, held at Palacole, on 11th January 1927 under the presidency of Mr. D. Narayana Raju, M.L.C.;
- (b) whether the Government have received copies of a book published by Rai Sahib C. K. Reddi, the leader of the bar in the Kistna district, the President, District Educational Council, and an ex-President, Taluk Board, Bezwada, entitled 'The Raja of Mirjapur—a few of his activities and achievements in the field of Local Self-Government'; and

(c) whether the Government propose to make a special enquiry into the

affairs of District Board, Kistna?

A.-(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The matter is being examined.

Alleged complaints against the President, Saidapet Taluk Board.

- 187 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary to the Government received a memorandum from Mr. Bhaktavatsalu Mudaliyar alleging that the President of the Saidapet Taluk Board, who was also the Returning Officer for the election was working openly for a candidate in a taluk board election, and requesting the Government to appoint any other impartial officer as the Returning Officer;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have replied that they

cannot interfere in the matter; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the advisability of issuing a Government Order in the matter, providing for the appointment of an impartial officer as Returning Officer, when the president of a taluk board happens to work for a candidate in an election?

A.-(a) & (b) Yes,

(c) The Government expect the President of the Taluk Board, in his capacity of Returning Officer, to be fair and impartial. Until the contrary is shown to be the case, they see no reason to alter the existing practice.

Notices of encroachments to house-owners and shop-keepers in Rajampet.

188 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon, the Minister for

Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that just before the last election to the Madras Legislative Council, about 40 notices of encroachments by the people of

1st March 1927

Rajampet, Cuddapah district, were given to several owners of houses and shops in that union;

(b) whether the Union Board President himself is living and keeping

a shop in the area where there have been encroachments;

(c) when the encroachments were made;

(d) why they were not noticed by the President, Union Board, Rajam-

pet, until the time of elections; and

(e) how did he come to know of them just before the elections to the

Legislative Council?

A .- The Government have no information.

Nomination of Mr. B. V. Subba Rao as Chairman of Palacole municipality.

189 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government renominated Mr. B. V. Subba Rao as the

Chairman of Palacole municipality for a second time;

(b) whether there was in the Municipal Council at the time of his renomination any of the members having equal or superior qualifications to those of Mr. B. V. Subba Rao; if so, how many, and their qualifications educational or otherwise; and

(c) what were the special circumstances which weighed with the

Government in his renomination?

A.—(a) & (c) Palacole is a young municipality and the Council had a costly water-supply scheme in contemplation. The Government therefore considered that a Chairman who had proved his competence should be retained at the head of the municipal administration.

(b) The Government are not aware that there were other councillors having qualifications equal or superior to those of M.R.Ry. B. V. Subba Rao. Their information is that no one

was so well qualified.

Representation of Protestant Christians in South Kanara District Board.

- 190 Q.- Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to my question No. 2469 answered on 4th September 1926, will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed on the representation of Protestant Christians in the South Kanara District Board?
 - A.—Having regard to the constitution of the Board, the Government found that the need for representation of other communities, who were unrepresented, was greater.

Agriculture

Functions, etc., of agricultural demonstrators.

- 191 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to state—
 - (a) the functions of agricultural demonstrators;
 - (b) the staff employed under each of them and their functions;

(c) how many days in a month they are expected to travel and stay at

the headquarters; and

(d) what staff, office accommodation and other facilities there are at the headquarters of each demonstrator for attending to public demands for seeds and manure, for answering queries and for placing the demonstrators and their staff in close touch with enterprising cultivators and agricultural advancement associations?

A.—(a) Their main duties are to get into touch with as many cultivators in their jurisdiction as possible, to study the local agricultural practices and explain and demonstrate to the ryots on their own lands such improvements as may have been decided upon. Their duties also in many cases include the supply of improved implements, seeds and manures from their depots or putting ryots in touch with suppliers of such articles. When demonstration plots are actually laid down, the agricultural demonstrators visit them frequently and instruct the ryots what to do, and they maintain cultivation sheets and at harvest time weigh or measure the crop. They also demonstrate the use of iron ploughs and simple implements like mhote wheels, etc. They distribute literature, attend fairs and festivals and meetings of co-operative societies in their jurisdiction as far as possible and exhibit and give lectures on improvements which can be readily adopted. They are, in sbort, general advisers to the ryots in all matters with which they can deal.

(b) Either a messenger or a demonstration maistri, or in some cases both, are attached to the agricultural demonstrator to help him with his demonstration work and to distribute seeds and implements stocked for sale and keep correct accounts of these.

- (c) No minimum touring period has been fixed. As a rule, an agricultural demonstrator tours for about 20 to 25 days each month.
- (d) No other staff beyond that stated in (b) above is provided. Usually there is a depot at his headquarters where seeds, implements, etc., are stocked for sale and, where these depots exist, they also serve the purpose of an office for the agricultural demonstrator.

Co-operative Societies

Co-operative societies in North Arcot district.

- 192 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to his answer to question No. 2236 given on 17th July 1926,—
- (a) whether it is not necessary for the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, under rule 3 of the rules framed under the Act, to satisfy himself that a society proposed to be started has reasonable chances of success with reference to the local conditions;

(b) who registered the societies referred to in question No. 2236,

especially the special types of societies;

1st March 1927

(c) whether it is a fact that in the case of the Gudiyattam Weavers' Society and the Vellore Central Weavers' Depot Society, organization, registration and starting were almost simultaneous;

(d) whether it is a fact that no proper enquiry was conducted before

registering these societies;

- (e) whether it is a fact that a land mortgage bank was started in Ambur in the North Arcot district and that it is not able to do any work; and
- (f) whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into the methods adopted by the present Deputy Registrar, Vellore, in organizing these non-credit and special type societies?

A.-(a) Yes.

(b) Presumably the then Assistant Registrar.

(c) Yes.

- (d) The Government have no reason to suppose that no proper enquiry was made.
- (e) A land mortgage bank has been started at Ambur. The people in the locality pressed for it and its inception was received with enthusiasm but it did not start work. The Government understand, however, that it is now showing some signs of activity.

(f) In the absence of more specific statements, the Government see

no reason to enquire.

Government aid to Weavers' co-operative societies near Tanur.

193 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development

be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust applied to the Co-operative Department to recommend to Government two weavers' co-operative societies conducted near Tanur in Malabar for loans on easy terms;

(b) whether in that connexion the general question of State loans to

Weavers' Societies was raised; and

- (c) whether final orders have been passed by the Government on the subject?
 - A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no direct information but the Secretary of the Trust probably did approach the Registrar in the matter. The question of financing these societies is bound up with the general question of reorganization of existing weavers' societies.

(c) Government will consider the matter when the special inspector deputed to reorganize co-operative societies amongst weavers

has finished his work.

Registration

Appointments in the Registration department.

194 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) on what grounds it was stated by the late Minister for Education (Sir A. P. Patro) in answer to question No. 706, dated 21st March 1924,

that the Indian Christians were excessively represented in the Registration

department;

(b) whether, apart from the basis of population according to the calculation in answer to question No. 431, dated 22nd August 1924, Government have taken into consideration the higher literacy and the educational advancement of the Indian Christian community as compared with most other communities;

- (c) what is the criterion laid down by Government for selecting candidates for appointment with due regard to the educational and other qualifications as well as numerical proportion of the population of a community; and
- (d) whether the orders regarding the direct recruitment of candidates for the upper grades of the Registration department are still in force and, if so, what is the justification for them?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 431 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd August 1924.

(b) Yes. As stated in the answer referred to there were in 1924, 35 Indian Christians employed as sub-registrars and probationary sub-registrars while the number admissible in proportion to population would be only 20.

(c) There is no quantitative criterion. The principles laid down in G.O. No. 658, Public, dated the 15th August 1922, are generally

followed.

(d) The system of direct recruitment to the upper grade sub-registrars has been temporarily held in abeyance.

Excise

Cost of opium supplied by Government to shops and hospitals.

195 Q.—Mr. Daniel Thomas: Will the hon, the Minister for Public

Health be pleased to state—

- (a) what is the value of the opium supplied by the Government to the opium shops in the Presidency of Madras during the period April—December 1926;
- (b) what is the value of the opium supplied to the hospitals for medical purposes during the said period;

(c) what is the number of the licensed opium shops in the Tinnevelly

district; and

(d) whether any restrictions are placed upon the shop licensees as to the total amount of opium which may be sold by them during a particular period of time?

A.-(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The number of shops sold for the lease 1926-27 is 11.

(d) No general restrictions have been imposed regarding the total amount of opium which may be sold by licensees during a particular period of time but the Collector may, with the previous approval of the Commissioner of Excise, by notification at the time of auction sales, impose a maximum limit on the quantity to be sold under a licence.

European liquor shops in prohibited areas.

- 196 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to my question No. 2388 of 28th August 1926, will the hon, the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what European liquor shops are still left in the area in which there is total prohibition of arrack?
 - A.—Foreign liquor shops are located at Shiyali, Tirutturaipundi, Tenkasi and Devakottai.

Public Health

Health officers working in municipalities.

- 197 Q.—Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon, the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—
- (a) the number of municipal councils which employ Health Officers; and
- (b) whether there are any municipalities in which Government health officers are working independently of the Chairman and if so, have the Government received any reports as to the working of this system?
 - A.—(a) Twenty-six.
 - (b) No.

III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

- 1. With reference to the undertaking given by the hon. the Law Member on 25th January last in the course of the debate on the motion for the adjournment of the business of the House regarding the Cauvery-Mettur Project, the Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. No. 1974 I.^a (Public Works and Labour Department—Irrigation), dated 16th December 1926, passing orders on the Chief Engineer's report on the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee.
- 2. With reference to the Legislative Council Resolution passed at its meeting of the 13th December 1921 and G.O. No. 42,^b Finance, dated 11th January 1922, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the list of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1926.
- 3. The Secretary laid on the table copies of the proceedings of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth meetings of the Finance Committee for 1926-27 held on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 27th January 1927, respectively.
- 4. The Secretary laid on the table copies d of the statement regarding the action taken by Government on resolutions passed in the Council during the last session.
- 5. The Secretary laid on the table copies of the progress report of for the financial year 1925-26 on the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

a Placed on the Editors' Table.

b Printed as Appendix III on pages 126-128 infra.

[·] Printed separately.

d Printed as Appendix IV on page 129 infra.
Printed as Appendix V on pages 130-140 infra.

6. The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following Government Orders a:—

(i) G.O. No. 48, Development, dated 12th January 1927, recording the audit report of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the year ending 31st March 1926.

(ii) G.O. No. 49, Development, dated 12th January 1927, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the quarter ending

30th June 1926.

(iii) G.O. No. 53, Development, dated 15th January 1927, passing orders on the audit report of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 30th June 1926.

(iv) G.O. No. 112, Development, dated 25th January 1927, recording accounts and audit report of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam,

for the year ending 31st March 1926.

[Note.—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

IV

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*The hon, the President:—"I have to announce that the undermentioned Act which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency not the Governor-General on the date noted against it:—

The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1926 . . 13th January 1927."

ELECTION TO THE SENATE OF THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

* The hon, the President:—"I have to announce that the undermentioned Members were elected to the Senate of the Andhra University by the non-official Members of the Council resident in the university area:—

M.R.Ry. B. Ramachandra Reddi Ga u., G. Harisarvottama Rao Garu."

VI

VOTING OF GRANTS-INSTRUCTIONS FOR GIVING NOTICE OF MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION OR OMISSION.

- *The hon. the President:—"Before we proceed to the orders of the day, I should like to call the attention of hon. Members to a few points connected with the voting of grants which will commence on the 15th of this month. Under sub-rule (2) of rule 30 of the Legislative Council Rules, hon. Members will be at liberty, at that stage, to table motions for the reduction of a whole grant or for the omission or reduction of any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.
- "Motions for reduction are generally moved for effecting economies or for censuring a Member of the Government or discussing his policy.
- "Motions intended for the latter purpose are generally for token sums. Regarding them, I propose, following the practice of my predecessors in office, to insist on hon. Members mentioning in their notice of such motions, the object for which they are tabled. To prevent competition among hon. Members for precedence in respect of token motions intended for one and the same purpose, I would suggest to hon. Members that such motions may be

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for the reduction of a uniform sum of Rs. 100. Token motions by Leaders of Parties will be given precedence over similar motions by other Members. Token motions will be given precedence over motions for effecting economies.

"I may also mention that motions for the reduction of an item in a grant must have reference only to that particular item and not to the whole policy of the Government on other items also.

"For the convenience of hon. Members, blank forms of motions have been printed and are available in the office. They can be obtained by any hon. Member on application to the Assistant Secretary. It is requested that all the details required in the form will be duly filled in by hon. Members.

"Lastly, I should like to remind hon. Members, of proviso 2 to Standing Order 53 under which motions for the emission of an item in a grant or for the reduction of a grant or an item thereof shall be received up to 3 p.m. of the third day after the close of the general discussion of the budget, i.e., up to 3 p.m. on the 8th. Although proviso 3 of that Standing Order gives me discretion to admit new motions subject to such shorter period of notice as I may think fit, it is my intention to use this discretion only in cases where motions for omission or reduction are necessitated by reason of any event occurring after the 8th March."

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28.

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir: — Mr. President, Sir, in placing before the Legislative Council the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1927–1928 it is my intention in accordance with established custom briefly to review in the first place our financial fortunes in 1925–1926 for which the final figures are now available, and then to set forth the position as it will stand on the 31st March 1927 so far as it is known or can be estimated on the basis of the nine months figures which are at our disposal before dealing with our anticipated resources and proposals for utilizing them in 1927–1928.

"It will, I think, be to the greater convenience of Honourable Members if matter relevant to the Revenue accounts of these three years with which we are concerned is presented first and in consecutive form and then similarly all matter arising out of our Capital and Debt heads, their inter-relations being referred to where necessary. This is the only innovation in this year's speech introducing the Budget to which I need draw attention.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Accounts of the year 1925-1926.

"2. The Revenue account of the year 1925–1926 opened with a balance of '12 lakh. The Budget Estimate anticipated a revenue of 1,651.79 lakhs, and an expenditure of 1,622.21 lakhs increased to 1,649.13 lakhs by supplementary grants sanctioned during the year

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out of the remission of the contribution. The actual revenue was 1,693.60 lakhs and the expenditure 1,595.23 lakhs and the closing balance 98.49 lakhs.

"Under Revenue the increase of 41.81 lakhs was due to special non-recurring credits from the Government of India amounting to 19.71 lakhs under Pensions and Miscellaneous, to an additional recurring assignment of 4.84 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India during the course of the year in respect of unified stamps, to a non-recurring item of about 13 lakhs, inclusion fees in the West Godavari and Kistna districts for which credit had not been taken in the budget, and to an improvement of about 7 lakhs in the Land Revenue collections owing to a favourable season. There were also special credits under Civil Works amounting to about 2 lakhs, while Incometax, a head not under our control, gave $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under Devolution Rule 15 where nothing had been anticipated.

"On the other hand increased expenditure on repairs to irrigation works reduced revenue by 7·14 lakhs, Excise revenue fell short of the budget estimate by 4·88 lakhs mainly due to decreased consumption of country spirits, while book transactions in connexion with the commercialization of the Mount Stuart and Nilambur forests reduced revenue by 3·06 lakhs with a corresponding reduction in expenditure. Minor variations account for the small difference between the totals of these main items.

"Under the Expenditure heads a decrease of 3.44 lakhs under Land Revenue resulted from the appointment of tahsildars in connexion with records maintenance being delayed and from savings in respect of revenue inspectors and settlement parties. A reduction of 4.19 lakhs under Forests was mainly due to the commercialization of certain undertakings. Expenditure under Education fell short of anticipations by 6 lakhs mainly due to savings in the pay of teachers, on stipends, scholarships, and grants-in-aid to secondary schools. Under Public Health the allotment for the Bellary watersupply scheme was not fully expended and local bodies failed to utilize a considerable amount of the grant of $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs for rural watersupply, the short expenditure amounting in all to 4.81 lakhs. A decrease of nearly 3 lakhs under Industries was due to the cessation of manufacture in the Fruit Preserving Institute, the commercialization of the Madura Industrial Institute and other savings. Under Civil Works a decrease of 4.80 lakhs was largely due to local boards failing to utilize a grant of 61 lakhs for village communications and to the part lapse of the provision made for Government buildings. Interest charges were reduced by 2.66 lakhs. Our borrowings in 1924-1925 were reduced and a change in the date of

repayment resulted in an increase in the repayment of principal and a reduction in the amount adjusted under interest. A reduction of 5.74 lakhs under Police was due to temporary short recruitment and to the reallocation of Police divisions. Under Pensions a reduction of 4.06 lakhs was mainly due to the pensions paid at the Bangalore and Trivandrum treasuries being correctly debited to the Central Government. Lower market prices and various economies reduced Stationery and Printing charges by 4.26 lakhs. The Lee Commission concessions cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs less than was anticipated. On the other hand, we had to pay in March 1926, 2.06 lakhs for opium for consumption in the first quarter of the current year; repurchase of the Pykara concession and the investigation of hydro-electric schemes cost 2 lakhs.

Estimates of 1926-1927.

"3. Turning now to the Budget Estimates for the current year, they anticipated a revenue of 1,634·20 lakhs and an expenditure of 1,710·66 lakhs, leaving a deficit of 76·46 lakhs. Further demands which were voted by the Legislative Council involved an addition of 12·11 lakhs to the expenditure heads and a reduction in revenue of ·17 lakh. This would have resulted in a total deficit of 88·74 lakhs, but a further remission of 57 lakhs in the Provincial contribution reduced this figure to 31·74 lakhs.

"Our revenue is now estimated at 1,654.03 lakhs or 20 lakhs, in excess of the budget estimate. A decrease of 6½ lakhs under Land Revenue and of half a lakh under Registration is more than made good by an increase of 19½ lakhs under Excise, of nearly a lakh under Stamps, of nearly 2 lakhs under Forests and of half a lakh under Taxes on Income, while minor variations, plus and minus, under departmental receipts, Interest and Miscellaneous are expected to show a net improvement of 4 lakhs.

far as we can at present gauge them. The Legislative Council may wish to know, with reference to these annual variations, whether there is any fixed standard of comparison by which we can judge one year by another or, what is more important, estimate the normal expansion of our revenues. There are four factors which complicate any attempt to arrive at such a standard. In the first place, the level of taxation must be the same and that restricts any comparison to the series of years beginning with 1922–1923 in which year the enhanced rates for stamp duties, court fees and registration fees came into force. In the second place, alterations or technicalities in the structure of the accounts have to be taken into account. As regards alterations, the most important concerns Opium. From 1925–1926 the gross sale-proceeds are shown as revenue, the cost

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know what the Government propose to do in the matter of suspension of the revenue collection which is more heavily pressing upon the people than anything else and also in the matter of remission?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"No remission or suspension is contemplated."

Mr. K. Koti Redd:—"May I know whether the question of free grazing in Cuddapah has been considered by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"The matter has been decided by the Collector and the Conservator of Forests. I do not know whether it is allowed in Cuddapah."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"Is the hon. Member aware that grazing fees have been increased this year? If so, considering the bad condition of the district will the hon. Member see that it is reduced?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I do not think that the grazing fees were increased this year. The orders were cancelled."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"With reference to the answer given by the hon, the Revenue Member that the question of allowing free grazing is one for the Collector and the Conservator to decide, may I ask him whether he does not think it necessary to interfere with the decision of these officers and ask them to grant the concession liberally in times of famine and scarcity? Is it not within his province?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Certainly, Sir, if I had any reason to think that it has not been considered liberally."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"Will the hon. Member enquire into the matter?"
The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks:—"I have every reason to suppose that the matter is considered liberally."

Damages to lands by the Padne bar in Kasaragod taluk.

*118 Q.—Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that damages are caused to the adjoining lands and cultivators by the Padne bar in the Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district on account of erosion and overflow of salt water into the fields;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the reports of the Collectors of South Kanara in connexion with the measures proposed for preventing the damages; and

(c) what they propose to do in the matter?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No reports have been received.

(c) The Government will call for a report.

Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for a report also on the extent of the damage caused to the adjoining lands and the damage that is likely to be caused in the near future?"

5. Turning now to our expenditure for the current year the revised estimate is 1,617.81 lakhs as against the budget estimate of 1,665.77 lakhs, a fall of 47.96 lakhs. The main savings include 2.85 lakhs under Land Revenue due mainly to delay in the appointment of the second batch of Tahsildars for the maintenance of records, and savings under revenue inspectors and survey charges. An item of 7 lakhs does not represent any real saving. In 1925-1926 a special provision of 6.25 lakhs for rural communications and of 6.25 lakhs for rural water-supply was made in the budget. The amount actually disbursed in 1925-1926 was much higher than was anticipated and appears in the accounts of that year; the balance to be paid in 1926-1927 was therefore seven lakhs less than was expected. Apart from this paper saving, the main reduction, 21.58 lakhs, arose under short expenditure in Civil Works almost entirely on works sanctioned or under construction. This of course is merely deferred expenditure. A reduction of 2.61 lakhs under Administration of Justice represents mainly savings in the pay of Civilian District Judges on leave or on other duty and in the pay of establishments. Short recruitment and reallocation of police divisions account for a fall of 4.96 lakhs under Police, while a saving of 2.67 lakhs under Jails and Convict Settlements arises from a reduction in the jail population and the utilization of excess stores of raw materials in the manufacturing departments. A short expenditure of 6.70 lakhs under Education is due to delay in the selection of a site for the Madras University laboratories, to slow progress in opening schools by local bodies and in the construction of buildings for which grants had been provided, to savings in the pay of officers and to trained teachers not being available. An increase of 4.57 lakhs under Superannuation Pensions results from adjustments of outstanding debits and credits between the Central and the Provincial Governments. If our revised anticipations prove correct the revenue account of the year will show a surplus of 36.22 lakhs and including the opening balance will close with a balance of 134.71 lakhs which will become the opening balance for 1927-1928, with the revenue budget estimates for which we are now in a position to deal.

Budget Estimate for 1927-1928.

"6. The total revenue anticipated is 1,654.80 lakhs or three-fourths of a lakh more than the revised estimate of the current year. Incometax is expected to give us an increase of 1.88 lakhs, and there will actually be a reduction of 1 lakh in revenue heads under our own control. Petty variations under service heads and Miscellaneous account for a reduction of 1.10 lakhs. Assuming favourable seasonal conditions Land Revenue is expected to give 754.86 lakhs, an increase of 14.81 lakhs, a small increase under Stamps and Registration will give an additional 1½ lakhs, while Interest, that is to say,

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recoveries under the head of Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government will provide 23.34 lakhs, an increase of 2.54 lakhs. As will be explained later, this receipt is one which we have ourselves to pay again to the Provincial Loans Fund from which we borrow. Under Forests a reduction of 3.57 lakhs is accounted for by smaller revenue under sandalwood and by book transactions relating to the commercialization of the Chenat Nair Forests. The principal anticipated reductions in our revenue, however, occur under Excise 7.09 lakhs and under Revenue head XIII. Irrigation 8.33 lakhs. As has already been stated, expenditure on works for which capital accounts are kept is shown as a reduction of revenue, and the net minus figure after allowing for departmental receipts is 48.11 lakhs against 39.78 lakhs, the revised estimate for the current year. This is due to further provision for carrying out the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee and to additional allotments for the maintenance of the Kistna delta system. In the three years beginning with 1921-1922, the average net expenditure was $27\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The figures for 1924-1925to 1927-1928 will represent a total expenditure in excess of that average of $52\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs due partly to the damage caused by floods and partly to improved standards of maintenance. We may hope for some measure of relief when the flood damages have been finally rectified and past neglect repaired.

"7. Turning now to the estimate of expenditure, I would first direct attention to that expenditure which will be required in the coming year merely to carry on our existing commitments under recurring and non-recurring expenditure. It amounts to Rs. 1,642.34 lakhs or 24.53 lakhs in excess of the revised estimates for the current year; that is to say, after making provision for existing establishments and carrying on civil works under progress to completion or a further step towards completion we shall have in hand a balance of only 12.46 lakhs out of the year's revenue for additional expenditure. It must be remembered, however, that to obtain a correct comparison we must exclude from the revised estimate of the current year a sum of 65 lakhs, the provision for non-recurring and special items. The actual increase over the ordinary expenditure is therefore 891 lakhs and is accounted for as follows: Additional expenditure due to increments under the time-scales of pay which have not yet reached equilibrium is estimated at 7½ lakhs. Our increased borrowings represent an addition to our debt charges under interest and repayment of principal of 13½ lakhs. Pension charges have increased by 4 lakhs, and our obligatory payments under the Elementary Education Act by 2.38 lakhs. It will cost an additional $12\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs to provide for a full year's expenditure in 1927-1928 in respect of sanctioned establishments which were either not recruited in full or employed only for

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part of the year in 1926-1927. An additional sum of 5.83 lakhs is required for the normal development of our accepted educational programme. Other recurring items, including $1\frac{2}{3}$ lakks for the improved maintenance of agency roads transferred to the Public Works Department, account for approximately 5 lakhs. The total additional recurring expenditure is therefore $50\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. Additional non-recurring expenditure amounts to 38.87 lakhs, the main items being an increased provision of 15.91 lakhs for Civil Works in progress on which larger expenditure will be incurred in 1927-1928, 5.52 lakhs for the maintenance of irrigation works and 9.51 lakhs for roads and bridges. In brief, our ordinary recurring expenditure at the close of the coming financial year will have increased by $50\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs and if our revenues remain stationary there will be a residue of only 39 lakhs from which to meet such increases under incremental scales, pensions and debt charges as will fall due in 1928-1929. When these have been provided for, little will be left for new commitments.

"8. Reference may now be made to the principal new items for which we have provided in the budget of the coming year. From the financial point of view, these proposals are classified as 'nonrecurring 'and 'recurring'. A 'non-recurring' item of expenditure, e.g., the construction of a bridge, may take more than one financial year to carry out, but once completed in itself involves no further liability; a 'recurring' item is one which adds to the permanent charges, e.g., the opening of an additional court or of a new school, Schemes involving a recurring expenditure of 14.93 lakhs and a nonrecurring expenditure of 76.37 lakhs in 1927-1928 were placed before the Finance Committee which gave special preference to schemes requiring an expenditure of 80.68 lakhs in 1927-1928 and a total commitment of 20.67 lakhs recurring and 213.95 lakhs non-recurring. These schemes together with a few minor proposals to which greater importance was attached by the departments concerned have been incorporated in the Budget. The Medical department and its twin sister, the department of Public Health, get a generous share of what is available, a total of 20.07 lakhs. The outstanding items are the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, and a new Headquarter Hospital, Madura. These two items, essential and belated though they be, conceal under a modest provision of 3 lakhs a total liability of 51 lakhs, and preclude our undertaking further big schemes of this kind for some years to come. Under Education a recurring expenditure of 4.99 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of 9.35 lakhs involve a total commitment of 24.32 lakhs. Buildings and equipment and grants for these purposes account for 6.97 lakhs and a liability of 13.71 lakhs, the opening of additional elementary

schools will require 4.33 lakhs, and so rapidly is the demand for trained teachers exceeding the supply that a provision of 1.46 lakhs for training facilities has been found necessary. Under other departments a quiet extension of existing policies and programmes is the main feature; for example the activities of the Labour department will expand in its present sphere and be extended to two additional districts, it is proposed to open more sub-registry offices and veterinary dispensaries, and to make further progress with the housing of our police subordinates. Under Civil Works I ought to make reference to the construction of a bridge over the Cauvery near Sivasamudram to replace the historic and interesting structure which had withstood the floods of centuries to go down at last with others of much more recent date in the great flood of 1924. Its successor will cost 4.15 lakhs. A beginning will be made with the buildings required for the new district of West Godavari, and a co-ordinated programme for the improvement of communications in the Agency tracts initiated.

"The eye of each of our departments is apt to be larger than its digestive apparatus, and it is not possible for us to meet every demand put before us, but none can complain of stagnation and the quiet consolidation of the somewhat rapid developments of the last few years will make large calls on their administrative capacity. But while they look for new worlds to conquer we have to find the means to liquidate the victories they have already won. I have pointed out that to maintain our establishments on their existing scale will absorb much of the annual growth of our revenues for some years to come. Our other commitments are mainly in respect of works under construction and grants to local bodies. That they are somewhat formidable will be realized when I say that if on the 31st March 1928 we refused to accept any new schemes or further liabilities the balance of revenue commitments in respect of the former would amount to 141½ lakhs and of the latter to 64½ lakhs, that is to say, nearly four times the average amount we have been able to provide for such purposes from our revenues during the last three years.

Seasonal Conditions.

"9. Beforeturning from the Revenue section of our Budget I may be allowed a reference to the seasonal conditions which have affected our prospects and made it necessary to take a somewhat subdued view of our spending capacity. The Revenue head most directly affected is Land Revenue. In 1925–1926 the gross demand, excluding ayacut inclusion fees but including 57·18 lakhs, the opening balance, was approximately 821 lakhs, remissions amounted to 7·82 lakhs and actual collections, after deducting adjustments 5·59 lakhs and refunds

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3.51 lakhs, amounted to $757\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. For the current year the revised estimate is approximately 822 lakhs gross demand, adjustments 1.67 lakhs and refunds 7.48 lakhs, remissions 18.04 lakhs and net collections 740.05 lakhs. Apart from the increase in remissions the uncollected balance is expected to exceed that of the previous year by $8\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. These adverse influences will affect 1927-1928 also, even assuming a return to ordinary conditions, for of a gross demand exceeding that of 1925-1926 by 10 lakhs actual collections are expected to be 3 lakhs less, and the uncollected balance to increase by another 9 lakhs to 64 lakhs against $46\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1925-1926. Past experience shows that much of these uncollected balances become remissions and are permanently lost.

"10. It is a matter of great regret that an unfavourable season should have reduced our resources, temporarily affected the spending power of considerable sections of the community, and diminished employment. But I would deprecate an undue exaggeration or pessimism which is likely to have unfavourable psychological reactions, to encourage the withholding of supplies from markets and to justify and thereby to intensify on the part of dealers in grains and other essentials a natural tendency to timidity and caution which is apt to square with their conception of their own interests. After all, we are not inexperienced in unfavourable seasons or lacking in the machinery to deal with them. We have had a series of seasons which have been on the whole favourable and added to the general resources of the ryots and there is no reason to suppose that there will be any insufficiency of food supplies. Here to-day we are concerned with the part which the State can play in alleviating distress. And it is comforting to think that we are not compelled to reduce that programme of works which provides employment to the country. On the contrary under irrigation works, under minor irrigation works and civil works our budget for 1927-1928 provides for an additional expenditure of 41 lakhs. Our increased expenditure under capital works will also provide further employment for the labouring classes, and, as Honourable Members are aware, our Railway Companies have under execution a programme of construction and extension which will materially help in providing employment. From information kindly placed at my disposal by the Agents of the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways, I understand that there will be a total expenditure in 1927-1928 on lines in progress and new lines or other works to be constructed, exceeding 4 crores, and that direct payments to labour in the shape of wages will be at least onethird of that amount. The local of these undertakings is of course definitely determined and although they will attract certain classes of labour from elsewhere they cannot be shifted to other areas with

reference to local conditions. Our policy in regard to areas where lack of employment declares itself is as far as possible to co-ordinate our measures for providing it with the programmes of local bodies, and by anticipating and expanding these programmes to obtain as much advantage or benefit from our expenditure as the conditions under which we work will permit. It may be that in some areas the limits to which this policy can be adopted will prove inadequate and that relief works on that larger and more concentrated scale which the Famine Code contemplates will be required. In that case we shall not hesitate to have recourse to them. As regards the resources at our disposal we have 30.57 lakhs in our Famine Insurance Fund, a further payment to the fund of 6.61 lakhs in 1927-1928, and we may hope that this will prove more than adequate to meet all requirements until a timely South-west monsoon enables local agricultural operations to be resumed. As our next line of reserve we shall have a revenue balance of 40.91 lakhs on which to draw. Should that in turn be exhausted we shall have to ask the various departments to adapt their programmes of new expenditure to the imperative need to provide employment on as large a scale as possible where it is most required. It is unnecessary to say more now. The measures indicated go much beyond anything we need at present contemplate as likely to be necessary.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

"11. It is now necessary in order to complete this review of our financial position and programme for the coming year to deal with transactions under the capital and debt heads. As Honourable Members are aware since the 1st April 1925 these operations are financed from the Provincial Loans Fund, and cover two classes of loans, the borrowings of the Local Government on its own account, and its borrowings on behalf of others. These borrowings are again each divided into two categories, productive and unproductive, the rate of interest on the latter being 1/4 per cent higher. Under the former category come productive irrigation works, capital expenditure on fully commercialized concerns, and loans by the Provincial Government to cultivators, to local bodies and port trusts and to co-operative societies. Loans taken by Government are usually repaid out of revenue in equated payments. These loans so far as they are on behalf of others are repaid similarly in equated payments by the borrowers. We thus have every year a varying amount of recoveries in respect of principal available for fresh loans and for capital expenditure and our net borrowings are equivalent to our gross requirements minus the anticipated repayments.

"12. In 1925–1926 there was an opening balance of 16:17 lakhs and recoveries of advances amounted to 37:97 lakhs; an advance of 88:61 lakhs from the Fund raised our total resources to 142:75 lakhs, disbursements amounted to 101:80 lakhs on productive and 16:77 lakhs on unproductive purposes, and the total balance, the opening balance for the current year, was 24:18 lakhs. An expenditure of 8:44 lakhs on the Cauvery-Metur project signalized the inception of a scheme of the first magnitude which will greatly increase our borrowings in the next few years. At present by arrangement with the Government of India we only pay simple interest annually on our borrowings for this project, the repayment of capital as a long term loan will commence only when the project becomes a revenue producing asset.

"The Budget Estimate for the current year amounted to 243.72 lakhs, the opening balance and anticipated recoveries providing 54.63 lakhs of this amount. An advance of 201.76 lakhs from the Provincial Loans Fund distributed as follows, Cauvery-Metur project 1 crore, Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme 10 lakhs, other productive purposes 91.76 lakhs, raised our resources to 256.39 lakhs giving a small balance of about 12 lakhs for contingencies. The provision of 10 lakhs for the Pykara scheme was based on the anticipations of the Public Works Department that this further important scheme for the development of our resources would be sanctioned and commenced within the year. The revised estimate of total expenditure is only 198.58 lakhs or 45.14 lakhs less than the estimate. The examination of constructional and other problems in connexion with the Metur project has taken longer than was anticipated and expenditure will amount only to 54.27 lakhs, while no capital expenditure will be possible on the Pykara project which is still under investigation. Short expenditure under these two heads will therefore amount to 55.73 lakhs. We have, however, increased our loans to municipalities mainly for electric lighting schemes by 8.11 lakhs and an additional provision of 7.20 lakhs for the payment of the commuted value of pensions, an item now met from loans, together with minor variations under other items will bring the total expenditure to 198.58 lakhs as stated and leave a balance of 57.81 lakhs with which to open the account for 1927-1928. With the requirements of that year I now propose to deal. The estimated expenditure under the Metur project is 129.39 lakhs and under the Pykara scheme 6 lakhs. Other productive purposes including new schemes placed by the Finance Committee in Class II will require a total provision of 111.88 lakhs. 21.60 lakhs is provided for other irrigation works including one lakh towards the construction of the Kattalai bed regulator, 47.70 lakhs for advances to local authorities and

26.21 lakhs for advances to cultivators. Under 'unproductive' loans amounting to 27.64 lakhs, the main item is 11.81 lakhs provided for civil works not charged to revenue. These works were initiated out of loan funds at a time of financial stringency. Strictly speaking, they ought to have been met from revenue; the financial result was the same; we borrowed at the same rate for capital expenditure as if the expenditure had been charged to revenue and gone to create a revenue deficit or to reduce revenue balances. Then we have 9.90 lakhs provided for the payment of commuted value of pensions, 4 lakhs for loans under the State-Aid to Industries Act and 1.54 lakhs for the acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes. Our total requirements therefore amount to 274.91 lakhs and it is proposed to meet them thus: the opening balance 57.81 lakhs and anticipated recoveries 32.63 lakhs will provide 90.44 lakhs; we have asked the Provincial Loans Fund to advance us 160 lakhs, and propose to utilize for the balance 24.47 lakhs from our closing revenue balance of 65.38 lakhs, thus leaving a sum of 40.91 lakhs from which, after meeting any imperative expenditure during 1927-1928, the opening revenue balance of 1928-1929 will be found.

"13. With your permission, Sir, I propose now to set forth the extent of the commitments which underlie our Loans Budget. In doing so Hydro-electric projects must for the present be excluded. The estimates for the Pykara scheme are under examination and the manner in which it should be financed has yet to be determined. The estimates for schemes now under execution amount to 774.96 lakhs, and the balance of loans yet to be raised will on the 31st March 1927 be 624.16 lakhs. New schemes for 1927-1928 will add a fresh liability of 52.06 lakhs making a total of 676.22 lakhs of which 171.29 lakhs will be provided for in 1927-1928 by borrowings and from revenue balances. The net amount still to be raised will therefore be 504.93 lakhs exclusive of Hydro-electric schemes or other fresh commitments. The rate at which that sum will have to be borrowed depends mainly on the time which the construction of the Cauvery project will take. That everything possible should be done to expedite construction and to secure revenue under it is in the interests not only of the ryots concerned but of our future finances. Our Capital and Debt head transactions are not of course confined to schemes now under or approaching construction. We carry the past on our shoulders and the completion of a scheme does not conclude the financial liabilities to which it gave rise. Under the financial settlement we commenced the new era with a debt amounting to 985.12 lakhs. 875.26 lakhs represented old capital expenditure on irrigation works on which we pay a fixed interest charge of 29.69 lakhs. 109.86 lakhs the balance of old Provincial Loans and

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Advances is being liquidated by annual payments of 9.50 lakhs. By the 31st March 1928 we shall have borrowed an additional gross sum of 822.66 lakhs at varying rates of interest and repaid 195.22 lakhs, the amount outstanding being 1612.56 lakhs, made up as follows, capital expenditure on irrigation works and Hydro-electric schemes 1165.97 lakhs, loans and advances by the Provincial Government 366.64 lakhs, capital expenditure on commercial concerns 12.93 lakhs, and borrowings to finance revenue deficits and civil works chargeable to revenue 67.02 lakhs, this small sum representing our unproductive debt. The amount due to Government from local authorities and other borrowers will on the 31st March 1928 be 453.63 lakhs to set off against the net increase in our liabilities of 627.44 lakhs. The nature or the amount of our debt need not therefore cause us anxiety. With the exception of the small sum to which I have referred it relates to expenditure which is either now productive or will be productive or will be recouped from those to whom we in our turn have advanced loans. But the increase in our debt, however laudable the objects for which it is incurred, does cause us embarrassment in so far as it adds to our interest and reduction of debt charges which have to be met from revenues before corresponding returns begin to come in, and also in so far as we lend to others for longer terms than those within which we ourselves have to repay our borrowings for the purpose. In 1927-1928 our revenue expenditure under Interest and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt will amount to 103 lakhs against 81 lakhs in 1925-1926, that is to say, the amount available for other revenue expenditure is reduced by 22 lakhs.

Summary.

situation which I have endeavoured to explain in some detail. Against a revenue of 1654·80 lakhs we anticipate an expenditure of 1724·13 lakhs in 1927–1928. Expenditure on that scale is rendered possible only by the fact that we have accumulated revenue balances amounting to 134·71 lakhs. These balances once spent do not recur and represent in part unanticipated windfalls, in part expenditure in previous years less than that provided for in their budgets. We are also labouring under the disadvantages of an unfavourable season which will affect the revenues of the coming as well as of the current year. Even under normal circumstances these revenues increase but slowly and our existing commitments will for several years continue to absorb the major share of such additions to our resources. We have also large commitments under schemes of a non-recurring nature, while schemes of capital expenditure are for the present making

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for the reduction of a uniform sum of Rs. 100. Token motions by Leaders of Parties will be given precedence over similar motions by other Members. Token motions will be given precedence over motions for effecting economies.

"I may also mention that motions for the reduction of an item in a grant must have reference only to that particular item and not to the whole policy of the Government on other items also.

"For the convenience of hon. Members, blank forms of motions have been printed and are available in the office. They can be obtained by any hon. Member on application to the Assistant Secretary. It is requested that all the details required in the form will be duly filled in by hon. Members.

"Lastly, I should like to remind hon. Members, of proviso 2 to Standing Order 53 under which motions for the emission of an item in a grant or for the reduction of a grant or an item thereof shall be received up to 3 p.m. of the third day after the close of the general discussion of the budget, i.e., up to 3 p.m. on the 8th. Although proviso 3 of that Standing Order gives me discretion to admit new motions subject to such shorter period of notice as I may think fit, it is my intention to use this discretion only in cases where motions for omission or reduction are necessitated by reason of any event occurring after the 8th March."

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1927-28.

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir: — Mr. President, Sir, in placing before the Legislative Council the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1927–1928 it is my intention in accordance with established custom briefly to review in the first place our financial fortunes in 1925–1926 for which the final figures are now available, and then to set forth the position as it will stand on the 31st March 1927 so far as it is known or can be estimated on the basis of the nine months figures which are at our disposal before dealing with our anticipated resources and proposals for utilizing them in 1927–1928.

"It will, I think, be to the greater convenience of Honourable Members if matter relevant to the Revenue accounts of these three years with which we are concerned is presented first and in consecutive form and then similarly all matter arising out of our Capital and Debt heads, their inter-relations being referred to where necessary. This is the only innovation in this year's speech introducing the Budget to which I need draw attention.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Accounts of the year 1925-1926.

"2. The Revenue account of the year 1925–1926 opened with a balance of '12 lakh. The Budget Estimate anticipated a revenue of 1,651.79 lakhs, and an expenditure of 1,622.21 lakhs increased to 1,649.13 lakhs by supplementary grants sanctioned during the year

to this Presidency will be secured not merely by the good-will of the Government of India, but by the active co-operation of our own representatives in the Central Legislature. I have already stated that given our own revenues we can contemplate a noteworthy and continuous development of our ameliorative programmes during at least three years, that too without any additional taxation. Such is the prospect opened before our eyes; it exceeds our most sanguine anticipations, and it is one which I venture to think this Council and the people of this Presidency will not readily forego.

"16. In conclusion it is once more my pleasant duty to record my grateful appreciation of the manner in which the Finance Secretary and his staff have discharged a task which becomes more strenuous and more complicated every year. To their capacity and zeal I am greatly indebted and feel sure that Honourable Members of the Legislative Council realize how much their labours facilitate our debates. My cordial thanks are also due to all Members of the House who during the past year have served on the Finance and Public Accounts Committees to which the department looks and not in vain for advice and support." (Cheers.)

VIII

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR 1926-27.

Grant XXIII.

*The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move that

'the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 under 'Grant XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred' for the purchase of sera and vaccines required for the inoculation of cattle against rinderpest during the year 1926–27.'

"Sir, contrary to our expectations, rinderpest was rather very severe in the current year. We had also other outbreaks to face, and they are-I hope I am pronouncing the names correctly-hæmorrhagic septicæmia and black quarter. We had made in the course of the year a provision in the budget for about Rs. 1,13,800, but as a matter of fact up to the end of December we had to exceed by a good figure the provision already made and probably the consumption of sera during the year would be six lakhs of doses for treating rinderpest, half a lakh for hæmorrhagic septacæmia and 22,000 for the disease called black quarter. The cost of all this, including that for railway freight and other expenses, would come to about Rs. 1,67,800, which means an excess of Rs. 54,000 over and above the amount already provisionally provided for. We can find Rs. 4,000 as savings under other units in the grant already provided for. There then still remains a sum of Rs. 50,000 for which I have come before the House with a demand for a supplementary grant. Rupees 6,000 can be effected under Grant XXIV Co-operative Credit and Rs. 10,000 under Grant XXII Agriculture, and the balance will be found under Grant XXX Civil Works. I beg to move the demand."

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* Mr. J. A. Saldanha: "Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 50,000 for Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I wish to be enlightened on certain points in connexion with this extra grant. The note circulated to us is as short, as brief and as unenlightening as possible. The hon, the Minister has, I am afraid, forgotten that we are laymen and not experts in all these terminologies regarding these diseases as also about the financial provision made. After a great deal of trouble, I have found that this additional grant comes under touring establishment. At first our impression was that it came under hospitals and dispensaries, but now, after an amount of study which could have been saved if the hon. the Minister had given the particular sub-heading under which this item came—I think it would have saved about an hour's work which it has entailed on me in groping in the dark in attempting to find out what it is—we find that it comes under touring establishment. Now, assuming that it comes under touring establishments, I find that in the report for 1925-26 which the Government recently issued as also in the detailed report of the Veterinary Department which I have read somewhere else, a complaint has been made of the inadequacy of the establishment inasmuch as the authorities had to withdraw the establishment, which was meant for ordinary purposes such as inoculation and other things, to devote its time for extraordinary outbreaks.

"The result is that there has been, as has been pointed out, a decrease in 1 pm. the number of cases of contagious and non-contagious diseases treated by the itinerating officers. It was mainly due to the fact that they were engaged in extraordinary work consequent on a severe outbreak of rinderpest. That shows how inadequate the veterinary establishment is. I will not at present dwell on pay and other matters. This is a matter which has to be taken up next year. I do not know what steps Government have taken after they came to know of the continuous outbreak of the rinderpest epidemic to increase the necessary establishment which is essential for this purpose. For the next year, I find an increase of one veterinary assistant on a salary of Rs. 60—120. That shows that the Government is practically against providing the necessary establishments. It costs a lakh of rupees to supervise the work done and the treatment costs five lakhs. The money spent on the purchase of sera will be wasted. Either it will be used in a wrong manner or it will not be administered at all. Inoculation as such has been neglected. Government admits it. Inadequate establishment is admitted. Apart from that, I will mention another thing. We have got a number of sera. Nowadays we have got 'serum alone' and 'serum simultaneous'. I want to know what sort of serum will be specially selected. Various sera have been mentioned in the report itself. Government seems to be very chary in spending money on really efficacious sera. The effect of it is practically very little is done. There was an outbreak of rinderpest recently in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, South Kanara, Ganjam, Kistna and Guntur. These places have been recently visited by the hon. Ministers. If they were really vigilant—perhaps they were busy receiving addresses-I want to know what really they have ascertained. I really doubt if any work has been done at all. In South Kanara, very little work can be done in the future without adequate establishment. There are five veterinary officers and they cannot attend to all the work.

When the officer arrives, there is not the necessary serum or it arrives too late. In that way there is very little done and the little that is done is either imperfect or useless. I hope, therefore, Government will look very carefully into the necessity of dealing with these outbreaks in South Kanara and other districts. Great havor has been played by this epidemic and the slow and inadequate action of the Government is simply surprising to the people in the districts. I hope, further, the Government and the hon. Minister will give more enlightenment on the subject as to what really they are going to do and how they are going to spend the one and a half lakhs of rupees. Probably most of the money has already been spent. But I hope the operations will have also to be continued for meeting the situation. For preventing the outbreak there is another thing to be done. To a great extent the outbreak is due to the inadequacy of feeding. In South Kanara and other districts pasture is so little that cattle are starving and it is no wonder they are subject to rinderpest. Government have not attempted to eradicate the root cause. Starvation is a pre-disposing cause for spread of rinderpest. There is a belief that the Forest department and the other departments are responsible for cutting down the pasture grounds. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this question in consultation with the Revenue Department and the Forest Department. These two departments are responsible for a good deal of the trouble by the cutting down of the pasture grounds and the levying of the exorbitant rate of fees for grazing. These are points which Government should look into very carefully and they should do their utmost by providing adequate establishment, by looking very carefully to the more efficacious serum and also by adopting the preventive remedies against the spread of the disease."

- *Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"I do not want to be considered as one who is opposing this grant for such a useful purpose. At the same time I would like to urge certain points from the villagers' point of view on the attention of the hon. Minister. Government has recently stated its policy on itinerant veterinary dispensaries."
- *The hon. the President:—"The practice of this House regarding supplementary demands hitherto has been not to refer to the policy of the Government or of the whole department. The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the amendment moved by the hon. Member for South Kanara with regard to the adequacy of the establishment to carry on the serum operations, the efficacy of the various sera and remedies mentioned, omitted or neglected, etc."
- *Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"I have no idea of criticising the whole department. What I wanted to say was when the Government have abolished the itinerary dispensaries how large quantities of the serum can be utilized. As it is, I know that rinderpest is a very terrible disease, as deadly as cholera among human beings. The belief of the ryot is that cattle rarely survive an attack. But even the so-called ignorant ryot now understands the value of inoculation. The difficulty at present felt by him is that he never gets the relief when he wants it. The dispensaries are so far apart that if the hon. Minister will look into the number of cases treated in the dispensaries I do not think the average will be more than 3.5 or 4.5. If the hon. Minister will promise to bear this request in mind and see that the relief is taken to the villager and the poor cattle without merely expecting the cattle to come to the

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dispensaries which are far away, I do not think we need object to the grant. As regards North Arcot, in the taluk of Arkonam, where there was an outbreak of this disease recently, the ryots wanted the veterinary assistants. None was to be had. Once a man turned up. His services were appreciated. I know there is hardly much work done in most veterinary dispensaries. The number of cases treated daily is almost negligible, and even the few animals treated are often not the ryots' cattle but probably the pet animals of local officials. Recently I had to take to the notice of the hon. Minister himself the case of a veterinary assistant in a certain mufassal town-I need not mention it here—who is always engaged in communal politics and whose dispensary is a sort of public reading room for discussion or communal politics. Once again I would request the hon. Minister to see that in the case of such outbreaks whether there is a call or not, let the veterinary assistant go to the ryots with his remedies. I can quote other instances where the veterinary assistants go and sit in their houses and carry on political propaganda. The average number of cases that he treats is $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$. The sum of Rs. 50,000 is not much for this House to vote. In the near future they are going to vote away several crores. I should not be taken as objecting to this. I only say that better arrangements ought to be made to make the remedies reach the home of the ryots."

*Mr. A. B. Shetty:-"Sir, I wish to confine my remarks only to the two methods of inoculation mentioned here. There is first the serum-alone method. which is the method that is mostly adopted in this province. We find from the cases inoculated in 1925-26 that 146,119 inoculations were made by the 'serum-alone' method and only 529 inoculations were made by the 'serum-simultaneous' method. Now, it is generally admitted by all veterinary surgeons that this serum-alone method is practically useless, as it confers immunity only for about a week. As the immunity conferred by the serum-alone method is only for so short a period, it becomes necessary to reinoculate the cattle in the places stricken with rinderpest, and we generally find that ryots are unwilling to submit their cattle to reinoculation and even in cases where they get them reinoculated, it so happens the rinderpest continues for a long period, say at least for one or two months, in an area which is affected and then the cattle that are inoculated, or even reinoculated, do fall a prey to the contagion which they get from the neighbouring villages if not from the same village. This has been found out by experience in Mysore also where they have given up now this serum-alone method and taken to the serum-simultaneous method because the latter confers immunity for a longer period. So I would submit, Sir, that the hon. the Minister should look into this matter and consider whether in view of the fact that the serum-alone method confers immunity for only a very short period we should not popularise the other method, the serum-simultaneous method, and bring it into more widespread use. Otherwise, it will be merely a waste of public money, as we are spending as much as Rs. 139 thousand and odd on this serum-alone method of injection. And if it does not afford immunity and does not protect our cattle sufficiently, it is up to the hon. the Minister to see that the other method which is admittedly more effective and which confers immunity for a much longer period is brought into operation."

* The Zamindar of Gollapalli:—"Mr. President, Sir, rinderpest is a contagious disease caused by germs entering the system of cattle through the media of food, water and air. This fell contagion causes much havor to the

1–15 p.m. poor ryot who solely depends on the wealth of his cattle for agricultural and dairy purposes. I am aware, Sir, of some poor ryots who were deprived of all their cattle by this cruel contagion. Sir, consider an unfortunate poor tenant whose cattle is visited by this cruel disease at a time of harvest or sowing. External help would be refused for fear of contagion. He would not be able to carry on his work with his remnant of cattle. He cannot get even hired cattle in rural areas. So he would perforce have to leave his fields uncultivated for the year and starve with his prolific family.

"Mr. President, placing this picture before you, I proceed to consider how far the Veterinary department is helping to put out this and such like cattle pests in rural areas. First of all, let me say, Sir, that there are very few rural dispensaries placed within reach of innocent and superstitious rural population and they are all situated in some urban locality which is beyond their reach. I regret to note that there is no proper propaganda, both experimental and theoretical, in rural areas. The department as it stands is only helping the few educated urban localities of the Presidency. The anti-germicide serum is lastly used in rural places. If a man from a village seeks the help of a veterinary physician he would come there after a day or two at his leisure in his motor-bicycle and would then examine the cattle. He would not care to diagnose the disease properly. He would think himself a demigod and would shower peremptory orders on the inhabitants of the locality without giving reason. He would not try to persuade and make them believe in the germ infection. The villager would then go his own way after the physician had got on his bicycle. He would not care to observe the precautions and instructions given by the physician because he would not be able to understand and believe them. The fell disease would do its work of destruction.

"Mr. President, Sir, my sincere opinion is that this department is not shouldering its full responsibility. Let us now consider how the department can benefit the Presidency. There should be more dispensaries in the rural areas, and a careful selection of physicians who will freely mingle with the people and think of the welfare of the land. The assistants should get the anti-rinderpest serum and other sera fresh from the laboratory and use them then and there. Thus you would lessen the pest and would create confidence in the minds of rural people. When they come to believe this treatment, every few villages can be made to maintain one physician of their own, because India is dependent entirely on cattle for agriculture which is the main industry of the country from time immemorial to time infinity.

"As for preventive measures for the disease, the villagers are not carrying out the instructions of the physician in regard to the contact of food, drink and air. So, Sir, the hospitals must be placed outside villages in the porambokes to which place no cattle resort. The cattle that is attacked by the fell disease should be sent to the hospital for treatment and the owner can tend his cattle in the hospital itself under the direct supervision of the physician. He shall be made to clean the cattle shed in his home on hygienic principles in times of contagion before using it for other cattle. If any cattle dies out of contagion before leaving the shed, its carcase shall not be left alone but shall be buried in the presence of the headman of the village.

"Sir, you may ask me why these executive compulsions are necessary. The rural population are not believers in the theory of germ infection but 1st March 1927] [The Zamindar of Gollapalli]

would go on with their Jatras and sacrifices and lose further. So, to make them believe, the department must work successfully among them. Its success in checking the contagion depends mostly on the preventive methods. So, Sir, these two are inter alia. Therefore, if executive enforcement is brought as a medium between the two, the department would be successful and be useful to the Presidency.

- "With these few suggestions for the working of the department, I support the grant."
- *The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: "Mr. President, Sir, I am much obliged to the very helpful and informing criticism that has been given expression to from more than one quarter in this House. My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha was not really complaining about the grant that I have moved. But his complaint rather is that I have not asked for more. He says there is so much more work to be done, more establishment to be provided for, that what I have asked does not really go far. That is a fact, I admit. But what I have to-day been asking for is not for more dispensaries, or more hospitals or for more touring assistants but for more serum to meet the situation that has arisen in the course of the year. About that, Sir, my hon. Friend, I think, has really no objection to advance. If any dispensaries have been closed to release the assistant in charge to look to the outbreak of rinderpest, I am willing to look into that matter if it is brought to my notice. But so far as Mangalore is concerned, I venture to think that the assistant in charge of that dispensary has never been deputed outside Mangalore for work of this sort. There may be a touring assistant attached to that dispensary, who I think rightly is asked to attend to such outbreaks, because as a matter of fact I do not think he has enough work to do in addition to the assistant already in charge of the dispensary."
- *Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I referred only to a fact contained in the official report for 1925–26. There it is said that the touring assistants who were attending to the work of inoculation had to be taken away to attend to outbreaks of contagious diseases."
- *The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"I carefully listened to my hon. Friend and I thought I heard him also specifically refer to the dispensary at Mangalore. If he did not do so, I have nothing further to say in the matter.
- that in the dispensaries there may not be enough work for each assistant in charge to do. He said that the average attendance is 3-5 per day. If there are any such cases, I should be obliged if information is given to me about them. Then, I shall certainly enquire why it is there are not more cases coming to that hospital. Is it because that the cattle are so healthy that there is no sickness among them at all, or is it for any other cause? But, so far as my inspection has gone on till now, I have not come across a dispensary where the attendance has been so poor as that described by my hon. Friend. He also mentioned that in North Arcot when there was an outbreak of the disease there was no help forthcoming. I do not know when it was. But if such cases occur and they are brought to the notice of the Government, I have not the slightest doubt that the Veterinary Adviser to the Government will certainly see that relief is afforded as early as possible.

"My hon. Friend, Sir, again said that there has been only an increase of one veterinary assistant in the coming year as compared with the current year. I venture to think that if he would go into the budget once again carefully he would find that there are as many as twelve additional assistants, if not more. I am not myself satisfied with this twelve, and I do hope it will be possible to have a larger number of assistants not only touring in the country but also in charge of the dispensaries, at least at the rate of one for each taluk.

"I agree with the Zamindar of Gollapalli that the department should be made to do the maximum amount of work it can, and I shall certainly be glad to have any suggestions that may be advanced from whatever side for developing the department. So far, I have not heard any reasons really to reduce the grant by Rs. 100 on the ground that the serum asked for is not needed or cannot be utilized. In fact, we have use for all the serum that I have asked for, and I do hope that the grant will be passed. I am sure my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has not said the last word about serum, and I know there are many opportunities and occasions on which this question may come up; when motions are discussed during the course of the next fortnight, I am sure, Sir, there will be fresh opportunities to draw pointed attention to these matters, and then it may be possible to discuss the other items which are not relevant to the matter under discussion to-day. I hope, Sir, the hon. Member will withdraw his amendment."

1-30 p.m.

* Dr. B. S. Mallayya: - As to the points explained by the hon. the Minister for Agriculture, I should seriously question the policy of the Government in going in for these inoculations during periods of epidemic only. If it is admitted by the Agricultural department that the so-called serum simultaneous method is going to confer immunity on the cattle then why should they wait for the epidemic to break out and then only treat the sick animal? I should like to know from the hon. the Minister why Government should not start immunising the animals beforehand. From the statistics in their possession, they must be in a position to know when these epidemics are breaking out. From my observations I find that this epidemic of rinderpest occurs in regular cyclic periods of once in five years. It lasts for two years and then disappears. The immunity conferred by inoculation lasts for five years. After five years they are again attacked. Then only the Government step in and they begin treating the rich man's animal. That is my experience in Madras. They have treated about 900 bulls belonging to the Corporation of Madras. They started first with the serum method. It was found that the immunity was for nine days and they went on inoculating each bull once every nine days. When the animal was under treatment it was on the sick list. Can the poor man, I ask, afford to put his animal on the sick list for a long time when in fact he depends on it to feed him? With the six lakhs of doses for which the hon. Minister is asking for a grant, I should like to know from him how many animals are going to be treated. The total mortality last year was 45,000 and giving each bull 20 doses, 9 lakhs of doses would have been necessary to save the lives of these 45,000 animals that were carried away during the last epidemic of rinderpest. So that the serum method by itself is costly and the immunity conferred is questionable. You can only ward off the disease. In fact, among the shepherds in Madras, it has got into disfavour. They say that the serum brings on the disease in the animals and it kills them. If you

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want to do real scientific work you must go in for preventives when there is no rinderpest and inoculate them by the serum simultaneous method. Only one inoculation is necessary and the immunity conferred by it is five or six years. It is a simple operation and the animal need not be on the sick list for a long time. I think they have succeeded with the serum simultaneous method in South Africa. But in Madras, the inoculation method by serum or serum simultaneous method is not regular and is not carried on in such a way as to create confidence in the minds of the cattle-owners. Several accidents have happened in Madras and so the whole system is run down, particularly, by the ignorant people who own these cattle, and so when there are cases of rinderpest they are not reported. So I would request the hon, the Minister to devise ways and means to make the method popular and also to adopt the most up-to-date method instead of going in for the old, costly and wasteful method."

The motion for reduction was put and negatived.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant was made.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-35 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

IX

RESOLUTION REGARDING APPROPRIATION FOR MAJOR WORKS,

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir : Mr. President, I beg to move the following resolution :—

'That in the case of any major work under the heads 15. Irrigation, 55. Irrigation, 41. Civil Works and 60. Civil Works, which is incomplete on the 1st April and for which there is no provision in the ensuing year's budget, this Council authorizes the continuation of the work up to the limit of the previous year's sanctioned appropriation, on condition that the previous year's total grant for the head concerned has not been exceeded by the expenditure on the work up to that limit and that a supplementary demand for the amount to be expended in the current year is placed before the Council at its first meeting after the 1st of April.'

"I may say, Sir, that the object of this resolution is twofold. In the first place, during every financial year provision is made for a certain number of major works which it is expected will be completed within the financial year. Any small accidents towards the close of the financial year may prevent such anticipation from being realized under conditions which may make it too late to ask for provision in the following year. For example, sudden rains or the non-delivery of necessary material may cause unexpected delay and even where the work itself is actually completed, contractors may fail to draw bills which have been passed before the financial year has actually expired. The completion of the work or the payment for such bills has therefore either to be held up—in the latter case this is not permissible—until necessary funds have been provided by the Legislative Council or else payment has to be made in the absence of such provision. In the second place, there is a natural tendency on the part of disbursing officers to hasten payment in order to prevent financial provision from lapsing. This is part of what is generally known as the rush of expenditure in March, and leads to irregularities which have been animadverted upon by the Audit Department and not infrequently have to be brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee. Now, the Public Accounts Committee which reviewed the Audit Report for 1923-1924 in its report dealt with this very difficulty and recommended that the practice adopted in two other provinces to which our attention had been drawn by the Auditor-General, should be examined with a view to seeing whether either of these practices or any other should be adopted in order to meet our difficulty here. In one province, the lapses reported at the time of the revised estimate are made good in the next year's budget provided there is no excess over the Major head and that their accounts bear out the estimates. This of course ensures that if lapses are reported in time they will be restored to be spent at leisure in the course of the following year. That, however, does not meet the case of unanticipated delays or payments such as that I have referred to. And after full consideration it was decided that we should bring before the Legislative Council the motion which I now desire to move. It will, in the opinion of the Government, fully meet the necessities of the case and all that is asked for is that the Legislative Council should assent in this way to our procedure by which works in such cases will be carried on continuously up to the limit of the grant which the Council has already fixed. It does not permit of expenditure beyond the previous year's sanctioned appropriation nor does it permit the total grant under each head concerned of the previous year being exceeded. And it ensures that the expenditure actually incurred in the following year shall be regularized at the first possible opportunity by a supplementary demand being placed before the Council at its first meeting after the conclusion of the budget session. With this brief explanation I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I second it."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Sir, it seems to me a very important constitutional point involving a change in the financial arrangements of the province of a radical nature. The hon, the Finance Member has explained the reason why this change was considered necessary, viz., that it is usual that during the months of February and March there used to be a rush of bills for payments lest the amounts sanctioned should lapse and that the department is not in a position to know how much of the sanctioned amount was spent during the year and how much would be required for the next year. There is, however, no resolution so bad as not to contain some element of good. In that way perhaps this small convenience may be cited as an argument. But when we consider the risks involved in accepting this change it seems to me that the balance of advantages is on the side of refusing sanction for a motion of this sort.

"Sir, in the first place, I do not think it is allowed under the rules provided for under the Government of India Act. Supplementary demands can be made only when the amounts budgeted for are found to be insufficient or when a new item of service is intended to be taken up. Here it is not a case where the amount provided for was found to be insufficient; because, no provision will be made in the budget. Nor is it a case of a new item. Therefore, supplementary demands contemplated to be moved by the hon, the Finance Member at the first meeting in April cannot be in the sense in which the term supplementary demand is understood. Therefore in reality it is not a supplementary demand. Neither can it be an excess grant. Therefore, to legalise an apparently illegal motion for a supplementary demand

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after 1st April this resolution is placed before the Legislative Council asking the Council to give carte blanche to the Finance Member for spending amounts on all works which are found to be incomplete in the previous year. It seems to me that two or three causes must have weighed with the hon. the Finance Member when he pressed the passing of this resolution, viz., that when the budget is prepared for a particular year and presented to the Legislative Council, the surplus over the obligatory expenditure or the expenditure which is required for carrying on the administration on account of previous commitments will be larger than necessary if the provision for incomplete works also were to be included in that year's budget. To cover up that surplus new schemes will, either at the instance of the Ministers or of his own Colleagues in the Executive Council, necessarily be included in the budget. The Legislative Council will be under the impression that these new schemes for which provision has been made will be taken up during the year for which the provision has been budgeted. But between these two dates—the sanctioning of the budget by the Legislative Council and the taking up of the new schemes and, expenditure upon incomplete works for which sanction will be asked for after 1st April—supplementary demands will have to be made. They can only be appropriated either from unforeseen revenues, or from savings in departments or from keeping in abeyance new schemes for which provision has been made. It will not be known to the Legislative Council whether the Finance Member will appropriate moneys intended for new schemes or will find savings from other departments for which there has been over-budgeting having in view the remission of provincial contributions.

"If I understood him correctly it does not appear that this provision would apply to the allotment made in the immediately previous year only. It is just possible that a work might have been begun a few years ago and money may be allotted for that. The work might not have been completed in a particular year and might not be resumed in the next. Now he says, 'since you gave the sanction for the whole amount, in whatever year we may be spending the amount we need not ask you for the sanction'. Between the date of the original sanction of a particular project and its completion, some years might elapse without any provision being made and without any money being spent upon it.

"Supplemental demands are occasions for the Legislative Council to express its opinion upon the various projects coming before it. This resolution will cut away that right of financial control which this House possesses over the administrative departments. It is not therefore possible for the Council to accept this resolution. If however it is considered necessary in the interests of the local bodies—I do not know whether it is intended to cover the cases of grants to local bodies . . ."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:--" It refers to expenditure on Government works."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"My position is all the stronger then. I thought that this resolution would help the local bodies that are unable to spend the allotment within the year.

"I do not think that this resolution should be accepted because it will deprive the Legislative Council of the power of control it possesses over the spending departments. The hon, the Finance Member cited two instances of other provinces which have effected this change. I am not aware under what

2-45 p.m. circumstances they did so. If the hon, the Finance Member had given notice of this a few days ago, we would have examined under what circumstances the change was effected in those Provinces. I therefore oppose the motion."

* Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Sir, I wish to associate myself with the main arguments of the hon. Member for the city of Madras and oppose the motion. If this resolution is carried, there will be a tendency on the part of the Department of Public Works for over-estimating the expenditure. If a particular project is estimated now to cost a lakh, naturally the department will not exceed that amount knowing full well that the department will not be able to spend the whole amount before the end of the financial year. If this resolution is carried, there will be a tendency to overestimate, because the officers of the department know very well that even if they are not able to spend the amount within the year they will be able to carry over the amount to the next year and spend it leisurely. This would give an impetus for over-estimating.

"I foresee also another evil. At present, if the officers of the department are slack in their work in the beginning of the year, they are becoming active as the year draws to a close, because they think that otherwise they would not be able to spend the allotment before the year runs out. But this resolution will make them slack in their work all through the year, because they know they would be able to spend the balance in the next year. For these two reasons I think that this motion of my hon. Friend should not be accepted by the House."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Sir, I feel constrained to oppose the motion. I agree that there may be some advantages if we accept this resolution. But as the financial rules at present stand, it is absolutely impossible for us to accept the resolution. I really do not know what the effect of accepting this resolution will be; in fact nobody knows it. Under the Devolution Rules and the Financial Rules of this Province, we are not in a position to accept this motion. It will be useful if I just refer to the English Practice on which these rules are framed by the Government of India. The Parliament meets in the month of March every year to discuss and vote on the budget. The financial obligations of the British Government are so large that they are not able to dispose of the financial business in a short time. Therefore one of the first Acts they pass in the March sittings is the Consolidated Funds Act providing for the deficits of the current year and a lump sum for meeting the expenditure of the first few days of the next year without showing any details of appropriation, before the Appropriation Act is passed by it in course of time. The Act of 1926 says that it votes for 260 million pounds. No details are given. The Act of 1927 votes for 179,704 thousand pounds for the next year. The British Parliament does not allow money to be spent without an authorization from it. The Devolution Rules also contemplate that no money should be spent by the Government without the sanction of the Legislative Council in matters for which the sanction of the Legislative Council is necessary. Of course, under section 72-D of the Government of India Act, the Governor can authorize expenditure in cases of emergency without the sanction of the Legislature. But Irrigation works and Civil works contemplated in grants 15, 55, 41 and 60 cannot come under this head. These are things contemplated in the previous year. They have been provided for and owing to some difficulty which the hon, the Finance Member explained, the department has not been

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able to spend the whole amount. Therefore the Governor cannot authorize expenditure under section 72-D of the Act. The Devolution Rules fix the limits within which we have to work. Under the rules, certain powers are given to the Finance Department and the Administrative Department to reappropriate sums voted within the grants themselves without the sanction of the Legislative Council. The Devolution Rules give greater liberty to this Government than the English Ministry has. But the British Parliament is very anxious that there should be no expenditure without an Act of Parliament authorising it. It makes an exception in the case of the Army and the Navy. The expenditure on those two items cannot wait for the Parliamentary procedure to be completed finally. A certain amount is therefore allotted to them for the whole year and it is open to the Army and Navy authorities to divert the amount from one head to another head in their own budget, provided the total expenditure does not exceed the amount allotted for the Army and Navy in that particular year. They may also spend the amount in the next year awaiting the sanction of the Parliament to be given in the Appropriation Act of the next year. I may usefully quote those provisions here which show that the exigencies of the Army and Navy have to wait for legislative sanction which is given in the Appropriation Act of the previous year itself. Section 4 of the Appropriation Act of 1925 says:

'4. (1) So long as the aggregate expenditure on naval and air services respectively is not made to exceed the aggregate sums appropriated by this Act for those services respectively, any surplus arising on any vote for those services, either by an excess of the sum realized on account of appropriations in aid of the vote over the sum which may be applied under this Act as appropriations in aid of that vote, or by saving of expenditure on that vote, may, with the sanction of the Treasury, be temporarily applied either in making up any deficiency in the sums realized on account of appropriations in aid of any other vote in the same department or in defraying expenditure in the same department which is not provided for in the sums appropriated to the service of the department by this Act, and which it may be detrimental to the public service to postpone until provision can be made for it by Parliament in the usual course.' Page 1367 of Public General Acts, 1924–25.

"Some latitude is allowed for the army and navy department to incur expenditure in the next year within the amount voted by Parliament in the previous year. But even this is regularized by the Appropriation Act of the subsequent year.

In this case the Appropriation Act of 1926 says: Whereas under the powers given for the purpose by the Appropriation Act of 1924, surpluses arising on certain votes for the navy and air services respectively have been applied as shown in the account set out in Schedule (C) to this Act; it is enacted that the application of those surpluses as shown in the said account is hereby sanctioned."

"In this way the expenditure is legalized.

"So no money of the exchequer can be spent on any purpose, however 3 p.m. urgent it may be, however necessary it may be, without the express sanction of the legislature. Following this fundamental principle, Devolution Rules have been framed. As I have already said, greater latitude is given to the Finance Department and the Government of Madras in administering their funds. Let us for a moment consider whether the Government want, by this resolution, to exceed the liberty given to them. Under Devolution Rule 38, expenditure can be diverted from one major head to another major head by the Finance Department and from one minor head to another minor head by a Minister. But it does not certainly provide for the transfer of any amount from one grant to another grant. That is exactly what the hon, the Finance Member wants by this resolution. For example, I take the Mettur project

for which a sum of Rs. 130 lakhs has been sanctioned for expenditure during this year. Supposing that owing to some exigencies such as abnormal season of the year or the fact that the machinery does not arrive, the Government are not able to spend during the year more than Rs. 10 lakhs, what the hon. the Finance Member says by the resolution is that the sum of Rs. 120 lakhs should be spent during the next year without any sanction from the Legislative Council."

- * The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir: "On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The hon. Member is entirely mistaken. No such case can possibly arise. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was provided this year for the Mettur project, and we shall have spent Rs. 54 lakhs. A sum of 44 lakhs of rupees has not been spent by the Public Works Department. There is provision for next year. Certainly we cannot proceed with any work for which there is no provision in the budget."
- * Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. the Finance Member may be right in his intentions. But the effect of the resolution is quite different. What I said to the House is covered by the resolution. Suppose that in the present year an allotment of Rs. 130 lakhs is provided for the Mettur project and we spend Rs. 10 lakhs during the year. Suppose also that there is no provision for this project in the next year's budget, because the Government have to provide for more pressing schemes."
- * The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir May I explain again? The provision under any head for the current year lapses at the end of the year. There must be further provision in the next year's budget to complete a scheme. We cannot possibly spend as the hon. Member suggests. Only the amount that is provided in the budget for the year can be spent. We cannot possibly spend without sanction under our procedure any sum beyond the definite provision in the budget."
- * Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"I repeat what the hon. the Finance Member said. Whatever is voted in a year lapses at the end of the year, and any sum which is not spent in that year cannot be available for expenditure during the next year.
- "What the hon. the Finance Member says by this resolution is this: Suppose a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been granted by the Legislative Council for a particular purpose, 80 lakhs are spent and 20 lakhs remain unspent. The hon. Member says that he would spend the sum of Rs. 20 lakhs in the next year and come forward after spending the amount for a supplementary grant for that amount. I thought the hon, the Finance Member lost sight of the provision regarding lapses, in the Civil Account Code in framing this resolution. Clause 206 of the Civil Account Code says:
- ' Deposits not exceeding one rupee unclaimed for one whole account year, balances not exceeding one rupee of deposits particularly repaid during the year then closing and all balances unclaimed for more than three account years will, at the close of March each year, be credited to Government by means of transfer entries in the Accountant-General's office."
- "Even though there is a provision to this effect, the hon. the Finance Member says by his resolution that he will go on spending the amount remaining unspent at the end of the year without the sanction of the Legislative Council and come forward with a supplementary demand later on.

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"It is a different matter whether the latter part of this resolution will come under the category of a supplementary demand or not. What the hon, the Finance Member says is this: 'though there is no sanction of the Legislative Council for spending the unspent sum of Rs. 20 lakhs during the current year on the particular item, I am entitled to spend it if this resolution is passed. I will spend it and come to you with a supplementary grant in August or September 1927 when we meet.' I shall refer to the difficulty which the hon, the Finance Member expressed later on.

"The money that is voted by a Council and is unspent lapses at the end of the financial year and on the 1st of April of the succeeding year there is nothing left. What the hon. Member attempts to do by this resolution is this: He says: 'I will go on spending up to a particular limit, i.e., what is left of the last year's provision, and come with a supplementary grant in September or October when the Legislative Council meeting is held.' I shall just put a case where difficulties may arise when a supplementary demand is moved. Take, for instance, a case in which a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the current year, Rs. 10 lakhs are spent and the remaining 90 lakhs remain unspent. The hon. Member says that he would spend Rs. 90 lakks next year and come up afterwards with a supplementary grant for this amount. Suppose the Council refuses to grant the amount. The money has been spent. Who is to pay it? Is it the situation which the hon. Member is anxious to place the House in? Certainly it should not be done. During the course of the year the money is spent, we may find that the scheme is useless or unprofitable. The House as a whole may decide to reject the scheme even after spending some money over it. We are liable to make mistakes and we may grow wiser later on; we may content ourselves, after wasting 10 lakhs of rupees, by not spending 90 lakhs more on it. It should not be open to the hon. Member to say that the Council should grant the sum of Rs. 90 lakhs, because it had been spent.

"What is the latter part of the resolution? It says that the Government would come forward with a supplementary grant for the money they have already spent. What is a supplementary grant? I shall refer to Rule 32 of the Legislative Council Rules which deals with supplementary grants. I do not know whether such an item of expenditure can be brought under the definition of a supplementary grant. Rule 32, page 204, Vol. I, of the Legislative Council Manual says:

'An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when-

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.

(2) An estimate may be presented to the Council for an additional or supplementary grant in respect of any demand to which the Council has previously refused its assent or the amount of which the Council has reduced either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.

(3) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if they were demands for grants.'

"These are the three classes of cases in which the vote of the Council can be asked. I do not know under what clause of this rule the hon. Member will bring forward a supplementary demand. This is not a service for which there would be provision in the budget. For instance, take a scheme for which provision is not made in the next year's budget. What he says is that he

will spend the balance of the amount of money that is not spent during the current year and then come forward with a supplementary demand. Such a demand cannot come under any of the cases mentioned in Rule 32, because there is no provision in the budget for that scheme and because it is not a new service unless the hon. the Finance Member by some stretch of imagination says that this is a new service not thought of and not contemplated in the budget. Sir, if you will excuse me the analogy, it is just like saying that an 'old gentleman' means a 'young lady'. What is necessary under sub-clause (ii) is that at the time of the budget the Government had no idea of the work at all. What the hon, the Finance Member contemplates under the resolution is certainly not a grant of that sort. There is provision in the current year and the work cannot be completed within the year. He cannot bring a supplementary demand under sub-clause (ii). Certainly the work cannot be considered by any stretch of imagination as a new service. A supplementary demand cannot be moved under clause (2) of that rule, because there is no provision in the budget which has been refused or reduced. I have attempted to show that under the rules as they are, money cannot be spent on such a work without a vote of the legislature and that no supplementary demand can be moved. Now, the hon. Member wants to incur expenditure without a vote of the legislature and to spend money on a matter for which the vote of the legislature cannot be asked. He says 'I want this Council to give me power to spend the money that could not be spent at the end of the financial year.' What is the effect of the resolution if it is passed? It is only a recommendation to the Government. I need not repeat that the resolution is not in consonance with the regulations. Who is the officer who passes the accounts? Suppose the Accountant-General says that the Council passed a pious resolution. The Accountant-General and the Finance authorities have a right to say that the Legislative Council has no power to pass such a resolution. What are we to do then?

3-15 p.m. "But we are bound by the regulations which have been laid down for the conduct of the Madras Government. We cannot draft money or appropriate money for any purpose which is not sanctioned either in the Rules or in the Act. If the hon, the Finance Member wants to say that this is sanctioned by the Rules, this procedure of appropriating money with the vote of the House, certainly this resolution, is superfluous. The hon. Member admittedly feels that he has not the power himself without the vote of this Council; and I am now asking whether the vote of this Council in favour of the resolution does give him that authority. I therefore submit, Sir, that we have no power to pass this resolution and admitting that we can discuss and pass it, I say it is absolutely useless.

"Sir, I have till now tried to show to this House that the resolution cannot be discussed by this House and that even if the vote is taken on it, it will be useless. I will now deal with certain practical questions which I shall put to the hon, the Finance Member, assuming that he has the power to bring forward this resolution. Not only will it not be valid but it is also dangerous to pass this resolution as I have shown. The budget of the Government is presented to us in the beginning of March and it is passed before the end of March and we adjourn. We may probably meet next in July, August or September. Certainly I do not see any difficulty, if the Government are really anxious to spend money on a certain work, in calling a meeting of the Council in April or May. But what does the hon. Member now say in this resolution?

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'At its first meeting after the 1st of April.' The next meeting after the 1st of April may be in October or in December. If the Government are really anxious to carry on any particular work for which there is some urgency, why not they convene a meeting of this Council on the 15th or 20th of April and have a supplementary demand passed? They can certainly do it. Now, the budget is presented on the 1st of March and the general discussion goes on for three days and the voting of demand begins on the 15th of March. Instead of that, I suggest that the budget may be presented on the 15th of March and the voting of demands finished by the 15th or 16th and that a supplementary demand be brought on the 16th or 17th April. The Government will then be in a position to know what amounts they want for other services and they can come with supplementary demands. Even supposing the Government are not able to arrive at the exact amounts in respect of the several services, what is there to prevent them from convening the meeting in May or June or as soon as the necessity to incur the expenditure is felt? Certainly the mere convenience or inconvenience of the Government in calling for the meeting of the Council on a particular day cannot afford any justification for the House voting in any way on the resolution before it. For, Sir, the ground seems to be simply this, that the Government find it inconvenient to call for a meeting of the Council in April or in May and that therefore they want the extraordinary sanction of the House to spend moneys which they could not spend otherwise. We are not made aware of the practical difficulties in the way of the Government calling for a meeting of the Council in April or in the beginning or even at the end of May. If that is done, this extraordinary course which the hon. the Finance Member now wants us to take need not be resorted to and it is perfectly possible without any inconvenience or stoppage of the work to have the necessary funds. On these grounds, I oppose this resolution."

* Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:- "Sir, I feel bound to oppose this motion for the reason that this Council would be deprived of the opportunity of discussing on the merits of any particular work for which the money is needed. Sir, the demand for grant for Public Works is allotted a certain time within which it is impossible for us to go through every item of it and take objection to it. We are not able to discuss in practice but a few items comprised in this demand and immediately the time limit is reached, the whole demand is put and the items are taken for as sanctioned. Supposing one of the works on which the Council has not expressed its opinion is found to be incomplete for want of funds and a motion like the one before us is brought in respect of it, the Council would be deprived of discussing it if the motion were accepted. If, on the other hand, a supplementary demand is brought in regard to that particular item, the Council will have the opportunity of expressing its opinion on it. I think that sanction of this procedure would mean that in respect of all items of work which were taken as sanctioned at the time of the voting of demands for want of time, the Council would be deprived of any opportunity on a later occasion of discussing as to the desirability or undesirability of sanctioning the expenditure on the particular work.

"My next point is this. It is not very clear as to what is exactly meant by this resolution. Sir, the hon. the Finance Member interrupted once or twice my hon. Friend, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, and said that if a work estimated for Rs. 80 lakhs were sanctioned and if only Rs. 20 lakhs were spent out of the sanctioned amount, the remaining 60 lakhs could be spent in the

next year, that there would be some objection to it. What exactly the objection was, I am not able to see. There is this thing to be noted. The resolution itself refers to a major work being a head of account. Supposing under Public Works as a head, there are a number of works sanctioned and after the whole allotment is spent in respect of one work it is found incomplete, will it be open to the Government to sanction expenditure on that work from out of the savings on other works under that head? It looks like this that the total amount that they would spend on an incomplete work should not exceed the total demand under that head. That means the Government may spend also in excess of the sanctioned allotment but only up to the savings that may be had under that head in respect of other works. That will be really dangerous because not only do they spend what is allotted, but also what is saved, in the next year.

"The third objection is this. When budgets are called and estimates are prepared by the departments, they are asked to give a forecast of the expenditure up to 31st March. If this resolution or the procedure involved in it is allowed, what will happen is this: the departments may as well give a forecast of the expenditure not up to the 31st of March but till the next meeting—it may be in June or July or August—and go on spending till His Excellency calls for the next meeting of the Council. I therefore think that we will be practically giving a sort of inducement to the departmental officers not to be overstrict in regard to the money they want for the financial year."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sure the hon. the Finance Member has listened to the speeches which have been made on this side of the House and if he has not made up his mind already not to be convinced, he would see the wisdom of withdrawing this resolution. Either the resolution means nothing or it means too much. Either it is a pious expression of the wish of this House or it means that certain spending departments may go and spend what they like, provided they come within the four corners of this resolution which is riding a coach and four through the Government of India Act, the Legislative Council Rules, the Devolution Rules and also the precedents of other Legislative Assemblies in India and England in which case it is too much, or it is merely our saying that you can do that which the Public Accounts Committee and the Accountant-General will merely treat as a scrap of paper. I am surprised, Mr. President, that the very first use which the new rule 24-A of the Government of India is made of by the Government, to bring forward motions which are not resolutions under our Rules and our Standing Orders, should be for this purpose. I am more surprised that the Finance Member, who ought to keep the financial conscience of this Council and of this Government, should have made himself responsible for a motion which might have been less unjustifiable, if it had come from any Member of the Treasury Bench in charge of the spending departments. I should have expected the hon. the Finance Member to say 'No' to a motion like this if any colleague of his wanted it. Evidently he feels that he must help them to circumvent some how or other the rules under which this Council is functioning and therefore he has made himself responsible for fathering this motion. He gave us instances of sudden rains, non-delivery of materials and contractors not drawing bills. It is a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous. For, when you read the resolution it says that in the case of any major work under the various heads mentioned in it, for which, Mr. President, roughly about three crores were sanctioned last year, if they are incomplete on

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the 1st of April even though there is no provision in the ensuing year, this Council should authorize the continuation of that work for theoretical purposes up to the limit of the previous year's sanctioned appropriation, i.e., on condition that the previous year's total grant for the head concerned has not been exceeded by the expenditure on the work up to that limit. I shall be obliged for some light upon the meaning of that phrase: 'up to that limit.' If it is not tautological, I should like to know what it means there, apart from the limit of the previous year's sanctioned appropriation. Thus in order to authorize him and his spending departments to spend up to the three crores of rupees theoretically, the resolution is put before us. I am sure every lawyer Member of this House will concede that a resolution of this kind has got to be tested by extreme tests. I say that the hon. Member wants power to spend up to three crores of rupees, on the flimsy explanation of contractors' nondelivery of materials, sudden rains and the contractors not drawing bills. It seems to me, Sir, that the hon. the Finance Member has not understood the full scope of his motion, because in the course of his interruptions of the speech of my hon. Friend on this side of the House, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, he gave a totally different picture from what his words convey. And, after all, what we are asked to vote for to-day is not the hon. the Finance Member's speech, but the resolution as it stands. And the resolution is a dangerous inroad on the already restricted financial rights and privileges of this House.

"I will state my points very briefly, Mr. President. This resolution seeks to deprive the budget which comes before the House of one important feature of it, namely, that is a budget for the year, from the 1st April to the 31st of March next. Hereafter the budget we vote for is a budget not only from 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928 but to the extent of the three crores which come under these heads, it is a budget without any limit of time whatever. They can go on spending on the ground, once a grant always a grant; once we have voted a grant on the ground that the work is incomplete, they can start the work in any current year. The hon, the Finance Member seems surprised, but if he will kindly look at the resolution he will see that it says: 'in the ensuing year's budget up to the limit of the previous year's sanctioned appropriation on condition that the previous year's total grant has not been exceeded, and that a supplementary grant is placed before the Council at its first meeting after the 1st of April.' There is no limit of time as to whether that particular grant should be made necessarily in the ensuing year. In any case even assuming that 'the previous year' there means that it confines it to the previous year according to the time limit, only to one year, even then I suggest that hereafter the budget we will be voting upon is an endless budget, not a budget we will be voting for the particular year. We may vote for so much amount but somehow or other, the Finance Member is going to utilize previous grants for expenditure on services which are not provided in the budget at all. Sir, we are complaining, on this side of the House at least, against the grave limitations under diarchy in the Government of India Act. And our greatest complaint is that with reference to financial powers our hands and feet are tied. If the Finance Member comes down to the House and assures us of sudden rains, contractors not supplying materials and not drawing bills, this House should not voluntarily deprive itself of even the modicum of financial control it has, and authorize the Treasury to go on spending as they please on services not included in the budget. Now, Sir, it may be contended that they have got the power, under the provisions as they stand relating to supplementary demands, for doing this.

3-30 p.m. "If it is so, I suggest, Mr. President, that they have got such powers as they may require for all practical purposes. My hon. Friend from Tanjore has referred to those rules for a different purpose. I only want to put it to the hon, the Finance Member whether he considers, normally speaking, any contingencies are likely to arise which are not contemplated in the Legislative Council Rule 32. There you find the words 'if the amount is found insufficient or if a need arises for expenditure on some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year, 'etc. Now, assuming, Mr. President, according to the illustrations suggested by my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, that by an omission on the part of the spending departments to inform the Finance Department in time, one lakh of rupees necessary for completing the Mettur project is not put in the budget I suggest that the Finance Department can reasonably argue that it is a new service not contemplated in the budget for that year. It is not within the budget. It is not provided for because the Finance Department thought on insufficient or inaccurate information given by the department concerned that they need not make any provision. But suddenly in the course of the year some, new facts are brought before it, that in order to complete the aforesaid Mettur project one lakh of rupees should be provided. Now, I should like to know why they cannot bring forward a supplementary demand saying that it is a new service which they did not contemplate in this year's budget, and bring it up in that form before the House. That seems to me, Sir, to be far more consonant with the spirit of our rules and the spirit of the Government of India Act, than to ask this House to give a carte blanche to the Executive, to the spending departments, to spend as much as they like and then come to us afterwards for a supplementary grant.

"Then, Sir, so far as practice in two other provinces is concerned the hon. the Finance Member referred in detail only to one province with regard to which he said—I took down his words—lapses are made good in the next year's budget. Very good. Make good the lapses in the next year's budget. That also you do not want to do. I am quite willing that where you are afraid that amounts may lapse in this year's budget and you want provision made in the next year's budget for these lapses, by all means include that in the Budget. Otherwise I suggest that these bulky volumes which are being thrown at our heads all these weeks are mere scraps of paper intended to mislead this House, if this resolution is going to be accepted. We think that so many crores are going to come as revenue and so many crores are going to be expended and we, like simple children, discuss each item and vote on each item, reduce a few rupees here and a few rupees there. But suddenly behind our back, the Finance Department may authorize the spending of any money on any service not contemplated in the budget at all, the only limit being that in a particular year the Council thinking of the then existing state of finances voted for that sum. Now, Sir, subject to necessary limitations Devolution Rule 38 does give the Finance Department all the power which any Government may require. It says:

"After grants have been voted by the Legislative Council--

'(a) the Finance Department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within

a grart from one, major, minor or subordinate, head to another;

⁽b) the Member or Minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability, provided that a copy of any order sanctioning such a reappropriation shall be communicated to the Finance Department as soon as it is passed.

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"Now, Sir, this rule confers on the Finance Department the power which they require. If, however, my hon. Friend contends that it does not confer on them that power, a resolution of this Council is the last way of getting it. It seems to me, Sir, that it is asking this House to amend the Government of India Act, to amend the rules made by the Government of India, both the Devolution Rules and the Legislative Council Rules, for which we have no power. Indeed I had intended to submit them as points of order to you, Sir, but I was so confident of appealing to the common-sense of this House that I did not want to raise them as points of order. Therefore I am placing them before the House as points of argument.

"One last submission, Sir, before I sit down. Every year Parliament passes an Appropriation Act whereby it regularises the expenditure of the kind contemplated here. But that is done for a particular year; and that is done at the end of the year, so that the appropriations made in that year may have legislative sanction. Therefore if my hon. Friend were to come here and say that for a particular project he wants so many rupees, annas and pies and he puts down a motion, this House has got the power to sanction. But to ask for a kind of carte blanche and get this House committed to incoate obligations of expenditure without any limit whatever, excepting the limit of the previous year's appropriation, is not sanctioned either by the Government of India Act, or the Devolution Rules, or by the practice of the Mother of Parliaments. Sir, in the Appropriation Act—I am reading from the Act of 1925—it is stated that

'4. (1) So long as the aggregate expenditure on naval and air services respectively is not made to exceed the aggregate sums appropriated by this Act for those services respectively, any surplus arising on any vote for those services, either by an excess of the sum realized on account of appropriations in aid of the vote over the sum which may be applied under this Act as appropriations in aid of that vote, or by saving of expenditure on that vote, may, with the sanction of the Treasury, be temporarily applied either in making up any deficiency in the sums realized on account of appropriations in aid of any other vote in the same department or in defraying expenditure in the same department which is not provided for in the sums appropriated to the service of the department by this Act.'

"That is the only analogy where there is no provision for the service, but then the Act says 'which may be detrimental to the public service to postpone until provision can be made for it by Parliament in the usual course.' Therefore, what is done by Parliament in regard to this matter is by legislation. I concede for one moment that the hon. the Finance Member may have an unanswerable case on the merits. It may be that fall of sudden rains and contractors' delaying bills, etc., may be such powerful causes that this House may agree to a change in the financial procedure. Assuming that, this is hardly the manner of getting this House committed to this principle. You must move the proper authorities, the Government of India or Parliament, to either amend the Government of India Act or the Devolution Rules or the Legislative Council Rules. You have no right to ask this House to commit itself like that, and I trust no section of this House will be a party to a voluntary deprivation by ourselves of the small financial powers and privileges of control which we exercise, on the doubtful hypothesis that cases may arise where owing to the operation of certain causes it may be necessary for us to authorize the Government to spend moneys without any reference to the actual voting on the budget. I do hope, Sir, that the Government will see the wisdom of withdrawing this resolution. But if they will persist in pressing it, I hope the House will teach them by its vote the unwisdom of their persistence in their error."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"Sir, if I had been apprised beforehand that a very simple matter and a small issue of this kind was going to induce the hon. Member Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar and the hon. Member for the University to tear a passion to tatters, I would have amplified the explanation which I have already made in placing this motion before the House. I purposely made my explanation as brief and concise as possible because it was concerned with one small point, and I am sorry that so much has been said which is, if I may say so, so entirely off the track that it is necessary for me to explain to the House again exactly what the motion is. The hon. Member for Tanjore gave us quite a lengthy disquisition on the practice of the British Parliament. I do not propose to follow him in his disquisition, but let me say that it is exactly because our procedure is not that of the British Parliament that this difficulty has arisen. He referred to the extreme strictness of the British Parliament in insisting on control over expenditure. Let me say that in this particular case the control of the British Parliament is far less strict than in our case. The reason why no motion of this kind would be necessary in the British Parliament is that they have got a practice under which the departments in each year find themselves in possession of particular sums at their disposal which they can appropriate in accordance with their requirements. Under our rules that is not the case. When a budget has been passed each department is placed with certain funds at its disposal-not at its general disposal—but each item is earmarked and if a particular item does not appear in the budget, that department has no right to use those moneys for that item until it has been properly sanctioned. Now, I might clear myself of one charge, or rather two charges which have been made by the hon. Member for the University. He expresses astenishment at the first use made of a new rule -24 (a) I think it is—in order to bring before the House this particular resolution. May I say that this resolution has nothing to do with that rule? It was discussed in one Public Accounts Committee at least before that rule came into existence, and it was under consideration and drafted in our own Secretariat before that rule was passed, and in the whole discussion about this matter no reference to that rule has ever been made . . ."

*Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"On a point of order, Sir. Then, under what rule has this motion been made? I was under the impression—I see now that I was under a mistaken impression—that this motion could have been made only under Rule 24 (a). In view of the hon, the Finance Member's categorical statement that there has been no reference whatever to Rule 24 (a) in the course of the whole discussion in the Secretariat, I submit for your ruling, Sir, that this resolution is out of order. May I give my reasons for it, Sir?"

* The hon. the President:—"I was made to understand by the hon. Member for the University that he has abandoned his intention of raising the point of order. Of course, it does not mean that he is prevented from doing so now. If he wants really to raise the point of order, he may give his arguments."

*Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"I did say so, because I was under the impression—mistaken as I now see—that this resolution was brought in under Rule 24 (a). If it was not, it is wholly out of order. I shall invite your attention very respectfully to this rule which says:

'Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Government under any provision of the Government of India Act or of these rules no discussion on a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than

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on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of motions except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates.'

"And I ask you, Sir, to see whether as a matter of fact—I think I am entitled to the information I am asking only for the purpose of elucidating the matter—your consent was asked for, specifying your power under Rule 24 (a) and whether you exercised that power vested in you under Rule 24 (a) as President of this Council to consent to this resolution being moved; secondly whether the hon. the Finance Member himself as the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates agreed to have this motion made and asked you for permission as the President; and thirdly, Sir—if you take the departments to which this motion relates, you will find that they are Irrigation and Civil Works which are not in the charge of the hon. the Finance Member as far as I know—whether the Members of the Government to whose departments this relates, the hon, the Second Minister and the hon, the Law Member wanted this motion to be made because these departments relate to them and whether they and you, Sir, between you have agreed to this motion being made.

"Unless it comes under this, I do not think I need argue the obvious, I submit there crn be no motion whatever. On two previous occasions this matter came before the House and I do not think it is necessary to refer to them because you were here and took a keen part in them. Unless the Finance Member claims he is acting unde Rule 24, he is estopped from claiming it now, for he says that it has no place in the whole of the correspondence in the Secretariat, he has given away his case and I do submit for your consideration whether it is open to him to say: I now ask your permission. That should have been done much earlier. The motion has been made admittedly without the formalities insisted upon. As the formalities of Rule 24 have not been observed, the motion should be ruled out of order."

- *The hon. the President:—"If any of the Members of Government have got anything to say with regard to the points of order raised by the hon. Member for the University, he may do so. Before that, I should say to the Member for the University that the operation of Rule 24 (a) was in my mind when the hon. the Law Member who is responsible for Irrigation moved the matter orally with me on the subject and I have given my permission which was expressly asked for when he made this resolution."
 - * Mr. S. Satyamurti:--" That is the hon. the Law Member."
 - * The hon. the President :—" Yes."
 - * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" Therefore he should move the motion, Sir."
- *The hon. the President:—"The matter is one concerning the Finance department as well as the hon. the Law Member and therefore one of the Members of the Cabinet has moved and I think it is perfectly in order."
- * Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I ask your ruling with regard to the statement made by the hon. the Finance Member? If the Government were working in that harmony which one would expect, I should expect him to learn that he has taken the necessary permission and not make the irresponsible statement 'I have nothing to do with it'."
- *The hon. the President:—"I may inform the hon. Member for the University that the hon. Member did mention that it is the wish of the hon, the Finance Member to move this resolution,"

3-45 pm.

- * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" Under 24-A?"
- * The hon. the President :- "The provisions of 24-A were in my mind."
- * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:- "Both of your minds?"
- * The hon. the PRESIDENT: "I can say, in my mind."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Sir, I am dealing according to your instructions solely with the question of the point of order. Certain defects were pointed out in the department of Irrigation and thereupon the question was raised as to whether this resolution should be framed. And as you have pointed out, Sir, all spending departments involve the co-operation of the Member in direct charge of the department as well as the Finance Member, and I submit that under 24-A the Finance Member is a Member to whose department the motion relates in so far as the expenditure in a certain manner is also comprised in that motion."

*Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"In view of that statement—I accept his reading of the rule for the purpose of argument—may I ask whether the hon, the Law Member considers his having asked the consent of the President is the same as the Member in charge asking and he not being in charge complies with the requirements of the rule which requires the Member in charge of the department and the President should mutually and jointly consider the permission being given?"

*The hon. the President:—"The Secretary has sent a note that this resolution is admissible under 24-A and the papers in the file do show that the papers have gone through all the departments concerned. Therefore it is not a very material point now, because the papers have gone through all the departments with which the motion is concerned."

- * Mr. S. Satyamurti:—" May I ask, including the Finance Department?"
 - * The hon. the PRESIDENT:-"Yes."
 - * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :- "I see, my surprise becomes all the greater."
- * The hon, the President:—"I rule that the resolution is in order under Rule 24-A."
- * The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"Sir, one of the disadvantages of those interruptions which the hon. Member for the University deprecates in the case of himself and Members of his party is signally manifested by the discussion which has recently taken place. Does the hon. Member for the University believe that I am under the impression that I am moving this without sanction or under the cover of no rule or procedure? What I was going to say when he interrupted me was to repudiate the insinuation which he made that we had taken advantage of this new rule in order to bring forward this resolution and to deal with a point which otherwise we should not have done. That insinuation I entirely repudiate and the existence or otherwise of this rule did not influence our discussion or decision on this subject. In the second place, he expressed surprise that I who am in charge of the financial conscience of the Government of Madras should bring this forward. Much, of course, as I regret falling under his censure I am fortified in the sense that I am with the Auditor-General who is the supreme authority in all such matters throughout India not only in the Central Government but also in so far as the Provincial Governments are concerned. And it was

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with reference to express correspondence with him and by his suggestion that this was one possible way out of the difficulty that this motion has been placed before the House. Therefore I may say, Sir, that my financial conscience is supported by so high an authority as the Auditor-General.

"To return to the plain and simple matter now under issue. I admit that owing possibly to my fault, the hon. Member entirely previously misunderstood the scope of the resolution. The scope of the resolution is essentially restricted. In the course of any year you will find in our budget proposals a certain number either of civil works or of irrigation works which are not expected to be completed in that particular year and in such cases the invariable practice is to move for a further provision in the following year. In the case of other works the provision made in the current year is supposed to be ample to bring those works to completion. That is to say, every year there is a certain percentage of works for which final provision is made. In the actual working of the year these cases again fall into three classes. One is those which are actually completed in the year and in connexion with which all financial transactions are completed. Obviously works of that kind will disappear from our budget each year. In the second category come those works which owing to a variety of causes have been found definitely within the year that it will be impossible to complete. In such a case, the departmental officers report to that effect. They say, 'For various reasons, it may be due to the paucity of materials or any other cause we cannot make the progress that we anticipated and it will be impossible for us to complete the building within the year. In such and such a case, we can spend only two lakhs out of the five provided. Will you kindly allow us to relinquish three lakhs and make provision for the three lakhs in the following year?' It is to a further small class of cases that this resolution is entirely confined in which it is discovered too late, perhaps in the last week of the year, that for some cause or other they will have to go on working say, for a fortnight before completing or that certain payments for which provision has been made have not actually been disbursed until April. Suppose as may happen in some cases that the contractors get their bills passed on the 29th March and the treasury is closed for the next two days. There are no arrangements by which the bill can be drawn before the treasury reopens. When it is presented in the treasury, the fact remains that there are no funds provided in the budget for the new year because it was anticipated that the work could be completed the previous year. This way our difficulty arises. Strictly speaking, expenditure of that kind is not regular. There is no provision made for that particular item in the next year's budget. Then the hon. Member from Tanjore suggested that what we should do was to call for a special meeting of this Council. To do what? The business of the Council may be for half an hour to sanction an expenditure of a few thousand rupees. I have stated the practice, the work continues or payments are made, but that expenditure is not regular. The House fully intended that that expenditure should be met and that full provision should be made. But there is this technical difficulty that it was expected to be completed and there is a small balance to be met. Of course, the people who object are the Audit department. But the Audit department, I think, entirely realize that where they have to object it is purely a technical objection simply because, if I may say so, it is one of those matters for which our financial and business rules do not provide. Apparently in summing up all possible cases that could occur.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"Sir, if I had been apprised beforehand that a very simple matter and a small issue of this kind was going to induce the hon. Member Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar and the hon. Member for the University to tear a passion to tatters, I would have amplified the explanation which I have already made in placing this motion before the House. I purposely made my explanation as brief and concise as possible because it was concerned with one small point, and I am sorry that so much has been said which is, if I may say so, so entirely off the track that it is necessary for me to explain to the House again exactly what the motion is. The hon. Member for Tanjore gave us quite a lengthy disquisition on the practice of the British Parliament. I do not propose to follow him in his disquisition, but let me say that it is exactly because our procedure is not that of the British Parliament that this difficulty has arisen. He referred to the extreme strictness of the British Parliament in insisting on control over expenditure. Let me say that in this particular case the control of the British Parliament is far less strict than in our case. The reason why no motion of this kind would be necessary in the British Parliament is that they have got a practice under which the departments in each year find themselves in possession of particular sums at their disposal which they can appropriate in accordance with their requirements. Under our rules that is not the case. When a budget has been passed each department is placed with certain funds at its disposal-not at its general disposal—but each item is earmarked and if a particular item does not appear in the budget, that department has no right to use those moneys for that item until it has been properly sanctioned. Now, I might clear myself of one charge, or rather two charges which have been made by the hon. Member for the University. He expresses astenishment at the first use made of a new rule -24 (a) I think it is—in order to bring before the House this particular resolution. May I say that this resolution has nothing to do with that rule? It was discussed in one Public Accounts Committee at least before that rule came into existence, and it was under consideration and drafted in our own Secretariat before that rule was passed, and in the whole discussion about this matter no reference to that rule has ever been made . . ."

*Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"On a point of order, Sir. Then, under what rule has this motion been made? I was under the impression—I see now that I was under a mistaken impression—that this motion could have been made only under Rule 24 (a). In view of the hon, the Finance Member's categorical statement that there has been no reference whatever to Rule 24 (a) in the course of the whole discussion in the Secretariat, I submit for your ruling, Sir, that this resolution is out of order. May I give my reasons for it, Sir?"

* The hon. the President:—"I was made to understand by the hon. Member for the University that he has abandoned his intention of raising the point of order. Of course, it does not mean that he is prevented from doing so now. If he wants really to raise the point of order, he may give his arguments."

*Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"I did say so, because I was under the impression—mistaken as I now see—that this resolution was brought in under Rule 24 (a). If it was not, it is wholly out of order. I shall invite your attention very respectfully to this rule which says:

'Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Government under any provision of the Government of India Act or of these rules no discussion on a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than

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astonishing to hear the expression 'crores', as if we were dealing with crores. Before I sit down, I shall place before the Council the actual facts. I have here a statement showing the average lag of expenditure which would come under this resolution for the three years ending with 1925-26:—

Under Civil Works, Pro	vincia	l—Tra	nsferre	d	Rs. 2	24,193
Under ,,		Res	erved		,,	344
Under 60. Civil Works					,,	2,601
Under 15. Irrigation					,,	6,000
Under 55. Irrigation					,, 1	1,920

What we have got is a lag of expenditure of something like Rs. 30,000. May I say I have no desire to press this resolution? (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Hear, hear.) Why should I? May I say this to the hon. Members on the front Opposition bench? I hope they will pay more attention to the authority I am going to quote as to the reason why I came before this House. It was under the expressed desire of the Public Accounts Committee, a Statutory Committee of this House. Their express wish was that this matter should be examined, and it was our bounden duty to comply with that wish, and we have done so. If the House regards the matter of such little importance that it is unnecessary to regulate and regularize it, then there is no reason why the Government should really feel distressed. All I can say is that I will of course inform the Auditor and the Public Accounts Committee of the result of our discussion and I will express the hope that in dealing with our accounts hereafter in cases of this kind, instead of treating them as matters to which we must devote our earnest attention with the object of finding the remedy, these authorities will be so good as to treat them as purely technical objections."

The resolution was put and negatived

X

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1927.

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :- "Mr. President, Sir, this Bill is a formal one, but in its own way it has some importance. Hon. Members who are acquainted with the practice of the courts in Madras are aware of this, that under chapter VII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act there is a summary procedure for the recovery of possession of immovable property when any person has possession of that property of which the annual value does not exceed one thousand rupees. This gives certain summary powers for ejectment or ejection. It so happens that the Small Cause Courts Act was passed in 1882 and the City Civil Court Act in 1892. The result of this is that in cases appertaining to questions of title which under chapter VII of the Small Cause Courts Act are not precluded from being litigated upon in the ordinary courts, that is in the High Court, which was the ordinary court in 1882, the difficulty arises that all these suits must be filed in the High Court. Otherwise, if they are filed in the City Civil Court, according to existing law, the question of res judicata is raised, on the ground that the words 'City Civil Court' does not occur in the Act of 1882, thus precluding questions of title. For these reasons, I move that the Bill be read in Council."

^{*} The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—

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The motion was put and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayvar:—"I now request, Sir, that you will suspend Standing Order 39."

* The hon. the President:—"May I know the reason why?

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"The real reason has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. A number of suits are being held up now, and the cases which ought to be filed in the City Civil Court are all being filed in the High Court and it has been pointed out by the High Court that it causes both expense and delay."

* The hon. the President:—" Has not the High Court power to transfer suits to the City Civil Court?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"No, no. They have not got the power. The reason is this: the moment a suit is transferred to the City Civil Court the question of res judicata again comes up. You must first of all pay institution fees on the High Court scale, and then if the suit is transferred you cannot apply for a refund."

- *The hon. the President:—"Has the Leader of the Opposition any objection to suspend Standing Order 39?"
- * Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar: The only motion on the agenda is leave to introduce this Bill. No notice is given about suspending the Standing Order."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AVYAR: "Notice is given, Sir."

- * Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar :- "I am sorry, I am mistaken."
- *The hon. the President:—"I suspend the operation of Standing Order 39."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I move, Sir, with your permission that the Bill be taken into consideration."

- * The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I beg to second it."
- * Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar:—"Mr. President, Sir, it will be interesting to know from the hon. the Law Member why this piecemeal legislation has been brought before this House. He is well aware, as most lawyers in Madras are, that there is another crying evil with regard to the Small Cause Courts Act. I refer to the anomaly of the Full Bench trials, applications as they are called, put down in the Act as new trials. The inconvenience caused to all people concerned in the litigation is so great that it has been commented upon very adversely, and even before the Civil Justice Committee this matter was brought into prominence. One of the distinguished lawyers in Madras, Mr. Radhakrishna Ayyar, has to say something about this, and I cannot put the case better than how he has put it. He was one of the co-opted members of the Civil Justice Committee, and he says in his written memorandum:

^{&#}x27;The system of new trials by a Full Bench of Judges may be done away with and the unsuccessful party may be given a right to apply to the High Court for revision on terms similar to section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act. Not only would this suggestion relieve the Judges of the Small Cause Court of work which occupies a good deal of their time at present, but it has also the additional advantage of giving to parties a more satisfactory remedy than the

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present new trial application. Almost all the witnesses who have any experience of the Small Cause Court have stated to the Committee in their evidence that this system by which an application for new trial from the judgment of one Judge of the Small Cause Court is heard by a Full Bench of two or three judges, of which the trial judge is himself a member, has been found to be unsatisfactory. Formerly the new trial applications were heard by all the three judges, the trial judge being one of them. Recently the practice has been altered and the new trial applications are heard by two judges, one of whom is the trial judge. I can say from my experience of the Small Cause Court that I entirely agree with the opinion given by the witnesses who gave evidence before the Committee that a system by which a judge who has tried the case sits as a member of the appellate tribunal is most unsatisfactory . . . '

- *The hon. the President:—"Before the hon. Member proceeds further, I wish to know how the debate which he has now raised is in order as far as the principles of the Bill now under consideration are concerned. The Bill for consideration before the House is only to add the words 'City Civil Court' in all cases where 'High Court' appears. That amounts to giving concurrent jurisdiction to the High Court as well as to the City Civil Court. Because the hon. Member raised a debate on the new trial system and other matters, I wanted to know how it is pertinent to the principles of the Bill now before the House."
- * Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar:—"As I began, Mr. President, Sir, I wanted to raise the question why the hon. the Law Member has not thought fit to bring in a more consolidating measure and thought fit to confine himself to one point which is said to be a desideratum in the Presidency Small Cause Courts jurisdiction. This question of new trial or Full Bench application is in fact as urgent, if not more urgent than any other and the hon. the Law Member knows full well, as any lawyer in Madras knows, that this is a crying evil which has to be put down as quickly as possible. I want to know as to why the hon. the Law Member omitted to bring this particular amendment also into the Bill that he has sought to place before the House."
- *The hon. the President:—"I believe the proper stage to raise such questions is at the second reading stage or the third reading stage of the Bill. There may be grounds for not accepting the Bill. If the hon. Member wants to raise any objections, he may do so only at the third reading stage and not at this stage."
- * Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar:—"May I submit that this is the stage at which leave is asked for introduction of the Bill?"
- The hon. the President:—"We have finished the stage of the introduction of the Bill. That is what is known as the second reading of the Bill. We are now considering the provisions of the Bill. At this stage, if the hon. Member so wishes, he may commit the Bill to a select committee or offer criticisms as to why we should not consider this Bill. But the real stage for advancing reasons for rejection is either second reading stage or third reading stage."
- * Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar:—" If the President will allow me to state at a later stage what I have got to state, I shall be perfectly content."

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and carried.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"In moving now that the Bill be passed into law, may I make an observation or two? I realize what has fallen from my hon. Friend the Member for Madras. The question has been raised that this Bill must have been of a more comprehensive character..."

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* The hon, the President:—"Standing Order 48 says that it shall be in the discretion of the President to submit the Bill or any part of the Bill to the Council clause by clause. Then comes the stage for passing the Bill."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I move that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "I second it."

The motion was put and carried and clause 1 was made part of the Bill."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I move that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—
"I second it."

The motion was put and passed and clause 2 was made part of the Bill.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I move, Sir, the preamble of the Bill."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "I second it."

The motion was put and passed.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Avvar:—"I now move that the provisions of the Bill having been considered, the Bill be passed into law."

- * The hon, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—
 "I second it."
- *Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIVAR: Mr. President, may I now finish my remarks?

'The system has led in some instances to no small wrangles between the trial judge and the vakil for appellants, and some trial judges, though not all, have displayed while sitting in the Full Bench, a violent tendency to support their own judgments. I think this is good neither for the judges nor for the litigants and it should be abolished.'

"Therefore, I said that this constitutes a crying evil and a sore point in the administration of justice in the City of Madras, and this anomaly which was introduced several years ago, ought to be looked into and dealt with summarily by abolishing the Full Bench applications. Although a suggestion was thrown out by the Committee in their report that the system that is in vogue in the City of Bombay, viz., that the Chief Judge and two other judges should constitute the bench ought to be adopted in Calcutta and Madras, and the new innovation of having the trial judge and Chief Judge alone sitting ought to be done away with, no step has been taken by the learned Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court and it is a matter for comment that the Government have not issued directions to the learned Chief Judge to conform to the practice in Bombay and not to have all the three judges constituted as Full Bench. I therefore draw the attention of this hon. House to this sore point in the administration of justice in the Small Cause Court, and submit that this Bill is incomplete in not having dealt with all the points that require consideration. I therefore request the hon, the Law Member to say whether he is prepared to bring in another amending Bill; if not, I would request the hon. House to consider whether it cannot by its vote compel the Government to bring in a better consolidating Bill."

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The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"In answer to what has fallen from the hon. Member for Madras, I am sure he is aware that I waived my right to give evidence in camera and gave evidence in public before the Civil Justice Committee strongly condemning the practice adverted to by the hon. Member. I have never concealed my opinion and I gave it fairly strongly that I considered the system of new trial a mistake. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Why not change it?') As a matter of fact, there are 20 or 25 points which have to be changed with regard to the Small Cause Court. They are being considered. All I can say is that Government will endeavour to bring forward an amending Bill with regard to the Presidency Small Cause Courts and also I think a Bill with reference to the City Civil Court very shortly. That is all I can say so far as this Bill is concerned. The urgency for the Bill is patent from the fact that a number of suits are unnecessarily brought to the High Court which could otherwise be disposed of in the Civil Court."

Mr. S. Satyamurt:—"I ask whether this legislation adverted to by the hon. the Law Member will be introduced in the course of this year."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Yes, of course. Not this session."

The motion was put and passed, and the Bill was passed into law.

XI

THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918.

"In doing so, Sir, I beg to make a few remarks explaining the necessity for this amending Bill. The original Act, The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, passed in 1918 has not been applied to any part of the Presidency for the reason that to begin with it was found that there were some defects in the original Act which would have to be remedied before we applied it to the Presidency. And secondly, section 20 of the Act necessitated the preparation of a standard of purity for the various classes of foodstuffs and till we have had a public analyst and till he had analysed and the standard has been prescribed, the Act could not be brought into force. A Public Analyst was appointed in 1924 and immediately he started work on the analysis of foodstuffs.

"He analysed the various kinds of food-stuffs and prescribed various standards for various food-stuffs. He also pointed out the defects that existed in the original Act which had to be remedied before we could bring the Act into operation. The chief defects the amending Bill is intended to remedy are as follows . . ."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"I want to raise a point of order. Is a speech permitted at the stage of the introduction of a Bill?"

*The hon. the President:—"This is not a case where leave to introduce a Bill is asked. This is a case where a Bill is introduced. In this case, a speech explaining the principles of the Bill may be made."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :- "I beg your pardon, Sir."

p m.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"The amending Bill proposes to prevent the adulteration of certain articles of food. In the case of milk it proposes to prevent the sale of foremilk by defining milk in the following manner: 'Milk means the normal clean secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely or to completion after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder by a calf.' It further proposes to prevent the sale of watered milk for the reason that in this country water-borne diseases such as cholera, etc., are due to watered milk. The original Act contains no provision for the prohibition of the sale of skimmed milk. It is known that the skimmed milk is not fit for consumption by babies. Another thing the amending Act proposes to prevent is the adding of colouring matter. It also proposes to amplify the provision in section 5 (2) of the original Act by including in it, storage of unfit articles for sale. The amending Bill has been prepared with a view to remedy the defects that were found in the original Act. As I have explained there have been a separate set of standards of food materials prepared and Government would take the necessary steps by means of executive action later on. I beg leave therefore to introduce this amending Bill."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Navar:—"I do not want to say anything except this. With reference to the definition of 'Milk' the amending Bill says: 'Milk means the normal clean secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely or to completion after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder by a calf.' There are some cows and many buffaloes without calves and yet they are milked. They give large quantites of milk which is considered by doctors to be pure and fit for consumption. Is it the intention of my hon. Friend to prevent by this definition the milking of all such buffaloes and cows?"

- *Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"Before the hon. Minister gets up to reply I wish to put one or two questions. I wish to know why goats are excluded. Is it because goats' milk is supposed to be medicinal? Sir, donkeys also have been excluded. (Laughter). It is a well known fact that donkey milk is used as medicine in several cases. Why is it that these have been excluded? In clause 4 tea is included. These things may be explained if any decision has been come to with regard to them."
- Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar:—"Just on the lines mentioned by the previous speakers I should like to know what the hon. Minister means by saying in the definition to 'Milk', 'Milk' means the normal clean secretion obtained by milking the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo either completely or to completion after the first portion of the milk has been taken direct from the udder by a calf'. The practice as far as I know is to give the calf a little milk just before milking and serve more at the end. By saying 'milking to completion' does the hon. Minister mean that the milk shall not be given to the calf at the end? If that is so, it is cruel and a great hardship."
- *Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"As one coming from a district where tea is produced I have pleasure in supporting the introduction of this-Bill. I wish to bring to the notice of the House that a certain amount of tea leaves taken from the pruned branches are sent to different places with the object of

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using them for dyeing. I cannot say whether they are sent for that purpose or to be consumed as tea for drinking. I think it is essential that tea is included."

The motion was put and carried.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"I beg leave now to move that the Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following hon. Members:—

Mr. Abbas Ali Khan, Mr. C. B. Cotterell, Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, The Raja of Ramnad, Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, Mr. H. Hawley and The Mover."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :--" I second the motion."

Mr. P. Bakthavatsulu Nayudu:—"Mr. President, if the number is not to be confined to ten only, may I have permission to propose the inclusion of the name of Dr. Mallayya from Madras?"

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"I thought there was an understanding—a sort of convention—that in proposing the names of members for Select Committees the leaders of parties should be consulted as to their composition. I am very much surprised that the hon. Minister has overlooked this convention."

*The hon. the President: — "I know that when the motion was received in the Council office the list of members of the Select Committee was not found. I then asked for it. Was the list circulated to the Members of the House?" (Cries of 'No, No.')

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"I may submit, Sir, that I did not see the paper."

* The hon, the President:—" As the hon. Members had only short notice, I give permission to any Member to move amendments to this motion."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"I have no objection to include the name of Dr. Mallayya."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"Sir, we are anxious to establish proper traditions in the matter. May I support the point raised by the Leader of the Opposition and appeal to the Minister to consult us on this side and somebody on the other side of the House and agree to a few names? None of us is anxious to be in or out of the Committee. But the Select Committee should as far as possible represent the strength of parties in the House. I think it was agreed in your predecessor's time that it should be done in consultation with leaders of parties in the House, so that the names may be put through without discussion, instead of moving amendments and voting upon them which is in all cases an undesirable and inconvenient procedure."

Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan:—"I propose the name of Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai for inclusion in the list."

* The hon, the President :-- "Is the hon. Minister agreeing to the names suggested?"

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* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"I have no objection to the names suggested, viz., Dr. Mallayya, Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. Syed Ibrahim Sahib and Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai."

* Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"If my hon, Friend does not think that the number is too many, on behalf of my party may I request him to include the name of Mr. Durai Raja also in the list?"

* The hon. the President:—"The hon. Member may withdraw the names already mentioned and give a final list of members of the Select Committee." p.m.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: - "This will be the final list. The Select Committee will be composed of the following hon. Members:--

Mr. Abbas Ali Khan, Mr. C. B. Cotterell, Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, The Raja of Ramnad, Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Russell,

Mr. H. Hawley, Dr. B. S. Mallayya, Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. D. K. Syed Ibrahim Sahib, Mr. S. Dorai Raja, Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai and The hon. Minister for Public Health."

The motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the members referred to above was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. the President:—" Under Standing Order No. 40 (3), I appoint Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi as the Chairman of the Committee."

XII

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT (JURISDICTIONAL LIMITS) BILL (BILL No. 3 OF 1927).

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYVAR —"Mr. President, Sir, this Bill is also a formal one which has to be enacted in consequence of the increase in the territorial limits of the Corporation of Madras on account of the new development schemes in Mambalam and certain other areas which have been included in the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Madras. Under the Letters Patent, the High Court shall have original civil jurisdiction within such limits as may be declared by any law made by the Governor in Council. The Letters Patent and the proclamation issued in connexion with the jurisdiction fixed a certain area for the jurisdiction of the High Court and that area is now sought to be extended. I therefore move that the Madras High Court (Jurisdictional Limits) Bill be read in Council."

- * The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:--"I second it."
- * Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Sir, I wish to get some information from the hon, the Law Member. I do not want to oppose the measure; I only wish to clear some doubts regarding the Bill. The effect of the Bill will be to extend the territorial jurisdiction of the High Court over certain areas and as a consequence, the jurisdiction of the corresponding civil courts in the Chingleput district will be removed. There are some privileges and restrictions with regard to the appearance of pleaders in these courts and the High Court. For instance, the conditions that ought to be fulfilled before a pleader appears in the Original Side of the High Court are not always the same as those for appearing in the mufassal courts. I want to know how this Bill will affect the appearance of pleaders in these courts.

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"Secondly, there was a practice in the days when I was an apprentice—I do not know what the practice at present is—by which on payment of a court fee of Rs. 30 one can claim any amount or property in the Original Side of the High Court. In the mufuassal corts the court fee is regulated according to the value of the amount or property claimed. I wish to know again whether any interference will be made with the existing practice with regard to court-fees which would act prejudicially on the litigants of the area now proposed to be included in the jurisdiction of the High Court. These are some of the questions that suggest themselves to me and I wish to know what the effect of the Bill will be on these points. I have not exhaustively referred to all the difficulties; I have only given a few illustrations of the difficulties that might arise."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Under section 62 of the Government of India Act the Governor of Madras in Council may, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council and by notification, extend the limits of the town of Madras; and any Act of Parliament, Letters Patent, Charter, law or usage conferring jurisdiction, power or authority within the limits of the town shall have effect within the limits as so extended. The administrative limits of Madras has been extended to include Mambalam and a few other places. Under the Letters Patent and the proclamation issued when the Letters Patent was passed the jurisdiction of the High Court inures there also. It is clear anyhow that the jurisdiction of the Chingleput court does not exist over that area under the combined operation of the Civil Courts Act and section 62 of the Government of India Act. There is also a doubt whether any court can exercise jurisdiction in that area. That is the reason why it has become necessary to bring this Bill.

"Apart from that, one of the points raised by the hon. Member from Malabar was with reference to the appearance of practitioners in the courts. The hon. Member is aware that there is no distinction of grades with regard to the appearance of pleaders in the Original Side of the High Court. I am not referring to the Insolvency Court. Such differences as there were have been abolished recently. There is a distinction made with reference to the appearance of first and second grade pleaders in the High Court. That question may arise. That is to say, with reference to any dispute that may arise in the village of Mambalam and the other outlying parts which are now added to the town, whereas first and second grade pleaders can appear in the court of Chingleput, they cannot do so now in the High Court. The insolvency jurisdiction is separate.

"As regards court-fees, the thirty rupees court-fees has been abolished and a different system of court-fees is now in vogue. But it is not as heavy as in the mufassal, though much heavier than before."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti:--" Rupees 150."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Rupees 150 in the High Court; but it is much less in the City Civil Court. There is no question of an increase or decrease so far as the smaller litigation is concerned. With regard to the bigger litigation in the High Court also, there is no other inconvenience. In order to assimilate the administrative jurisdiction which has been extended to Mambalam with the judicial jurisdiction this Bill is introduced."

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The question that the Bill be read in Council was put to the House and adopted.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami, Ayyar:—"Sir, I request you to suspend the operation of Standing Order 39."

The hon, the President:--"I suspend the operation of the Standing Order."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Sir, I move that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:--

The motion was put and carried and clause 1 was made part of the Bill.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Sir, I move that the schedule do stand part of the Bill."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:---"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the schedule was made part of the Bill.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I move that the preamble do stand part of the Bill."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—

The motion was put and carried and the preamble was made part of the Bill.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:--"I move that the Bill be passed into law."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:--- "I second it."

The metion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

XIII

A BILL TO REPEAL THE MADRAS PLANTERS LABOUR ACT, 1903 (BILL No. 7 OF 1927).

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Sir, His Excellency the Governor in his opening address to the Legislative Council said that the Madras Government have decided to repeal the Planters Labour Act subject to the consent of the Government of India. The consent of the Government of India having been obtained, it is now my duty to introduce this Bill. It has been found that modern public opinion regards with disapproval the existence of such penal laws. Even in the colonies where Indian labour is employed there are no such provisions. Further, the Government of India repealed the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act last year. On account of this we find that we are unable to justify the retention of the Madras Planters Labour Act on the Statute Book which gives statutory control over labour only in two districts. For these reasons we thought that the best thing was to repeal the Act. Originally we

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thought of removing the penal provisions alone. In that case the principle features of the Act will disappear. Under the circumstances, Government came to the conclusion to repeal the whole Act. I move that the Bill to repeal the Madras Planters Labour Act of 1903 be read in Council."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I second it."

- * Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :- "Sir, with your permission I wish to clear up one point. I am a new Member and from the way in which the Bill is proceeding I am at a loss to know when I should rise to move an amendment which I want to make to this Bill. I want to be given an opportunity to move that in sub-clause (b) of clause 1 the figure '1927 be substituted for the figure '1930'. I request you to give me an opportunity at the proper moment."
- * The hon, the President:—"The hon. Member being new to the House, I may advise him that the proper time for him to put forward his amendment will be when the Bill is considered clause by clause. But since notice had been given that all the stages of the Bill would be gone through in one sitting the hon. Member is expected to give notice of his amendment so that there might be no objection. But since the hon. Member is new I may exercise my discretion at the proper time and excuse short notice."
 - * Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :- "Thank you, Sir."

* Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Navar - "Sir, the point raised by my 5 p.m. hon, friend struck me also. This is the day when the Bill is introduced and its provisions are being discussed and one of its provisions is that the Act shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1930.

"I think that is a principle which should be objected to at this stage of the Bill, i.e., when the Bill is being introduced and when the principles and details are being discussed. I take objection to the provision that the Act should come into force only on the 1st of April 1930. I can very well understand the hon. the Home Member's desire which is stated in the statement of objects and reasons that some time should be given to the industry, viz., the planting industry to adjust itself to the changing state of things so that its interests may not be prejudiced. It is quite reasonable that it should be given some time. But I think that three years' time from this date is not. necessary to enable the planters to get over the difficulties that may arise. I think that six months will do. In any case one year from this date will be quite adequate for the planters. Three years seems to be quite unnecessary. It is practically taking away with one hand for a period of three years what is given by the other. If these defects will be rectified, I support the Bill."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha: - "Sir, I beg to point out that there are two parts in the Planters Labour Act. One part of it deals with penalties for breach of contract, etc. The other part of it is of a humanitarian character. It makes it compulsory that the planters should give the labourers amenities of life, such as, dispensaries, etc. This Bill goes so far as not only to cancel the penal provisions but also the humanitarian provisions. I shall have no objection to this Bill being read in Council if there is a guarantee that the Government or some hon. Member of this House would bring forward a Bill to retain the humanitarian provisions. . I myself sent a Bill to the Government three years ago with this object. The Government appointed a committee. As a result of the deliberations of the committee this Bill was drafted and

introduced. One condition the committee laid down before signing its report was that we should be allowed to bring about harmonious relations between the employees and the planters by means of a Bill. I may point out, Sir, that a large number of labourers in South Kanara and other districts will suffer otherwise. If this Bill is 'passed, it will deprive the labourers of the benefit of getting money from the employers without interest. The planters will not give any advance. I hope that a Bill will be brought forward in order to place the relations between both sides on a more harmonious footing so that both the parties will be benefited."

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was put and carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"As there is some difference of opinion among the hon. Members, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The undermentioned hon. Members will constitute the Select Committee:—

Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar,
Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan,
Mr. C. R. T. Congreve,
Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi,
Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar,

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao,

The Mover."

Mr. S. H. Slater, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar and

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: -"I beg to second the motion."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

The hon, the President:—"Under Standing Order 40 (3) I appoint Mr. J. A. Saldanha as the Chairman of the Select Committee.

"Hon. Members may have noticed that starred questions to be answered on each day are printed and placed on the table of the House on the previous day, when the Council is sitting. I hope that the new system will be found to be more convenient than the old, by which hon. Members were given notice only of the numbers of questions."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR, Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 157 asked by Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1927, page 45 supra.]

STAFF SELECTION BOARD, MADRAS.

Annual report of work done during 1924-25.

Constitution.—In G.O. No. 76, Public, dated the 6th February 1924, the Government directed the constitution with effect from the 1st April 1924 of the Staff Selection Board consisting of five members (three officials and two non-officials). The official members were the Chief Secretary to Government (Chairman), the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction; the two non-official members, appointed by the Government in G.O. No. 278, Public, dated the 14th April 1924, were M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramayya Garu, B.A., B.L., retired District and Sessions Judge, and Khan Sahib Mir Riazuddin Sahib Bahadur, retired Assistant Commissioner of Salt.

The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations was appointed Secretary to the Board on the 16th April 1925.

2. Meetings.—During the year under report the Board held seven meetings. The principal business transacted was the interviewing and selection of candidates for certain appointments for which the Board was asked to select candidates.

3. Selection of candidates.—(a) In paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 76, Public, dated the 6th February 1924, the main functions of the Board were described to be the—

(i) selection of candidates for all Government offices in the City of

Madras; and

(ii) selection of candidates for non-gazetted posts above the lowest grade,

For the selection of candidates for clerical posts in Government offices in the City of Madras, the Commissioner for Government Examinations at the request of the Board held a qualifying examination in December 1924. The subjects of the examination were: English composition, Précis-writing and General knowledge. A fee of Rs. 5 for each candidate was prescribed by the Board. In view of the very large number of applications received, the Board considered it impracticable to interview the candidates first and make selections from among them for admission to the qualifying examination and accordingly, with the permission of Government, subjected the candidates to the qualifying test before the interview. Altogether 150 candidates applied and all but two of them satisfied the conditions of admission to the qualifying examination. One hundred and forty actually appeared for the examination. A list of the 41 candidates finally declared eligible for appointment was published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(b) Candidates were also selected by the Board for the following non-gazetted posts:--

(1) Sub-inspectors of police for the Madras City;

(2) Sub-registrars—upper grade; and
 (3) Probationary deputy tahsildars.

The selections in these cases were made solely by personal interview and without any special qualifying examination.

- (c) One candidate for the post of sub-inspector of police and three candidates for probationary deputy tabsildarship were disqualified by the Board under the rule prohibiting canvassing.
- (d) At the request of Government candidates from the Madras Presidency for admission to the qualifying examination conducted by the Government of India in connexion with the Indian Audit and Accounts Service were selected by the Board in April 1924 and a list of the names of persons selected was submitted to the Local Government.
- (e) With a view to carrying out the policy of providing equal opportunities for service under Government for different communities the Board, with the approval of Government, adopted as a general rule in framing its lists of selections, whether for clerical or for executive work, the following proportions of communal representation:—

						F	er cent.
Non-Brahmans					•••		40
Muhammadans							20
Brahmans	131	7019				• • •	20
Anglo-Indians ar	id In	dian Cl	nristian	s			10
Depressed class a	nd o	thers	GISLASTO				10

These proportions were adopted only as a general standard, provided suitable candidates were forthcoming and without prejudice to the selection of any specially well-qualified individual in any community.

- (f) A statement showing by communities the total number of applicants registered, number rejected and the number finally selected by the Board for each of the appointments for which the board functioned during the year is appended (Appendix A).
- 4. Financial.—(a) The total amount of fees realized from candidates who appeared for the qualifying examination for clerkship in the city offices was Rs. 750; an expenditure of Rs. 465 was incurred on account of remuneration to the examiners in connexion with the examination.
- (b) Excluding remuneration to the examiners the total expenditure on account of the Board and its establishment during the financial year under report was Rs. 1,635 as shown in the statement appended (Appendix B).

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A. HANUMANTHA RAO,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A. Statement showing the total number of candidates registered, rejected and selected by the Staff Selection Board at the various selections.

Staff		Total.		6	93	2	3	10	
by the	1	Depressed class and others.			-	•	4		
Number finally selected by	Toolar .	Anglo-Indians.				THE STATE OF	•	:-	
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Nu		Non-Brahmans.		7	10	,		15	
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Ä		Non-Brahmana.			94	79	47	12	
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red.	98	Depressed class			,00	3	15	24	
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oer re		Christians	7		28	13	25	80	3
Number		Brahmans.	16		126	66	100	94	
17		MuhammaduM.		•	53	22	22	က	1
		Non-Brahmans.	10	>	155	200	107	31	
		Appointments.	Indian Andit and Account Service	-	Sub-Inspectors of Madras City	Propationary Sub-Registrars,	Upper grade. Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.	B in G	5

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the amount of expenditure incurred by the Staff Selection Board during 1924-25.

Major head and sub-head.	Cl	arge	9.
Pay and allowances of establishment Allowances—	Rs. 505		
Travelling allowances paid to non-official			Tu
members of the Board	845	13	0
Contingencies—			
(a) Service postage	150	0	0
(b) Other contingencies	133	13	0
Total	1,635	0	0

Annual report of work done during 1925-26.

Constitution.—No changes were effected in the constitution of the Staff Selection Board except that Government directed in G.O. Mis. No. 555, Public, dated 8th June 1925, that the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Chief Secretariat should be the Secretary to the Staff Selection Board so long as the Chief Secretary to Government was the Chairman of the Board. As a result of this change, the office of the Secretary to the Board, which was previously located in the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, was removed to the Secretariat buildings, Fort St. George, early in June 1925.

- 2. Clerical establishment.—In view of the expansion of the functions of the Board from time to time, the Government sanctioned the appointment of a head clerk and a second clerk in lieu of a single steno-typist who was helped by a temporary clerk engaged whenever the work was very heavy.
- 3. Meetings.—During the year under report, the Board held eight meetings, the principal business transacted being, as usual, the interview and selection of candidates for certain appointments for which the Board was asked to select candidates.
- 4. (a) Selection of candidates for clerical posts in Government offices in the City of Madras.—The Government made clear in G.O. No. 493, Public, dated 18th May 1925, the idea underlying in paragraph 4 (1) (5) of G.O. No. 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924, that no one may be appointed to clerical post—including that of shorthand writer or typist—whether in a temporary, acting or permanent vacancy unless his name is borne on the Board's list of selected persons for clerical posts and further laid down the procedure to be followed by heads of departments and offices under special circumstances.

For the selection of candidates for clerical posts in the City of Madras, the Commissioner for Government Examinations at the request of the Board held a qualifying examination in July 1925, the subjects of the examination remaining unaltered. One hundred and eighty-four candidates applied and

one hundred and forty-six fulfilled the conditions of admission to the qualifying examination. One hundred and forty-one actually sat for the examination. The Board interviewed one hundred and four candidates out of one hundred and seven who were selected for interview on the results of the qualifying examination and two Honours graduates who absented themselves from the examination but were subsequently summoned to appear before it with reference to G.O. No. 819, Public, dated 22nd August 1925, which exempted candidates with Honours degree in the Madras University from undergoing the qualifying examination. A list of the sixty-six candidates who were finally declared eligible for appointment was published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

In this connexion, it may be observed that the examination by a competent medical board contemplated in paragraph 4 (1) (5) of G.O. No. 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924, was abolished in view of the fact that, from the beginning of the year under report, the certificates of physical fitness produced by candidates before the Board in connexion with this examination (as well as other selections made by the Board) should be one signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Civil Medical Officer of rank not lower than that of a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer and that it should be scrutinized by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, as a Member of the Board, before the candidates were allowed to sit for the examination.

- (b) Financial clerkships.—The Board selected two candidates for appointment as temporary clerk in the Compilation Branch of the Finance Secretariat; as special qualifications were required for these appointments, the candidates were not subjected to a qualifying examination.
- (c) Typists.—In view of the frequent demands from heads of departments and offices for typists, a notification was published by the Board in January 1926 inviting applications from eligible candidates. In response to this notification one hundred and forty-eight candidates applied. Of these ninety-nine satisfied the conditions prescribed. The Board interviewed ninety-five candidates who were present out of the ninety-nine required to appear before it and thirty-one were declared eligible for appointment as typists. The list was published in the Fort St. George Gazette and copies were circulated to all heads of departments and offices.
- (d) With the approval of Government, a list of the names of twenty-seven upper division clerks who should have been discharged on 1st April 1926 on account of the reduction in the establishment of the office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, was forwarded to all heads of departments and offices with the request that such of them as were considered suitable for any of the vacancies might be provided for in view of their service and experience.
- 5. (a) Selection of candidates for non-clerical posts.—Candidates were also selected by the Board for the following non-clerical posts:—
 - (1) Probationary deputy superintendents of police.
 - (2) Probationary assistant registrars of co-operative societies.
 - (3) Weaving superintendent in the Department of Industries.
 - (4) Probationary deputy tahsildars.

- (5) Probationary sub-registrars, upper grade.
- (6) Jailers, deputy jailers and probationary deputy jailers, jail clerks, gate-keepers, chief and reserve head warders and selection grade warders.

The selections in these cases were made after the personal interview but no special qualifying examinations were held.

- (b) One candidate for the probationary deputy superintendent of police, one for the probationary deputy tahsildar and three for jailers were disqualified by the Board under the rule prohibiting canvassing.
- (c) At the request of Government, candidates from the Madras Presidency for admission to the qualifying examination conducted by the Government of India in connexion with the Indian Audit and Accounts Service were selected by the Board in April 1925 and a list of the names of persons selected was submitted to the Local Government.
- (d) The Board kept in view the desirability of giving appointing authorities facilities for making appointments from various communities.
- (e) The Government were addressed on the subject of the Staff Selection Committees in the mufassal centres contemplated in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924, after obtaining the suggestions of certain Collectors of districts as to the best method of making the selection of candidates locally for certain posts.
- 6. A statement showing by communities the total number of applicants registered, the number eligible for selection and the number finally selected by the Board for each class of appointments for which the Board made selections during the year is appended (Appendix A).
- 7. Financial.—(a) The total amount of fees realized from candidates who appeared for the qualifying examination for clerkships in the city offices was Rs. 880. An expenditure of Rs. 467-4-0 was incurred on account of remuneration to the examiners in connexion with the examination.
- (b) Excluding remuneration to the examiners the total expenditure on account of the Board and its establishment during the financial year under report was Rs. 3,383-12-0 as shown in the statement appended (Appendix B).

Statement showing the total number of candidates registered, declared eligible and selected by the Staff Selection Board at the various selections during 1925-26.

APPENDIX A.

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* In the case of candidates for clerical appointments in the City of Madras, the figures under the head 'Number of eligible applicants' show the number of candidates selected for personal interview on the results of the examination in General Knowledge, Precis-writing and English Composition.

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APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the amount of expenditure incurred by the Staff Selection Board during 1925-26.

Major head and sub-head.		Cha	rges.	
		RS.	A.	P.
Pay and allowances of Establishm	ent	1,389	15	0
Allowances—				
Travelling allowances paid to	non-			
official members of the Board		1,290	5	0
Contingencies—				
		150	0	0
(a) Service postage (b) Other contingencies		553		0
Tot	tal	3,383	12	0
	COL	or 3		

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 179 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1927, page 52 supra.]

I

G.O. Mis. No. 1472, Development, dated 12th October 1926.

Read—the following papers :-

(i)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law Department, R.O.C. No. 1197-B/25, dated 17th August 1925.

(ii)

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Law Department, R.C. No. 497-B/25, dated 27th August 1925.

(iii)

From the Commissioner of Labour, to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, No. D.C. 2802/25, dated 9th January 1926.

(iv)

From the Director of Industries, No. 166-C/26, dated 1st April 1926. From the Director of Fisheries, D. Dis. No. 428-C/26, dated 16th April 1926.

(v)

From the Director of Agriculture, R.O.C. No. D-274/26, dated 23rd July 1926.

(vi)

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, B. No. 684/26, dated 28th July 1926.

Order-Mis. No. 1472, Development, dated 12th October 1926.

The papers read above relate to a scheme of adult education for the depressed classes in South Kanara district, forwarded by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, and a similar scheme for Malabar drawn by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The former scheme proposes to start continuation schools for adults adapted to the conditions in which the people live and work, the scheme for Malabar contemplates practical general education combined with instruction with a view to the betterment of the economic condition of the people as also the fostering of civic virtues in them and includes the opening of night schools and starting of co-operative societies. The Director of Public Instruction was requested by the promoters of the schemes to sanction liberal grants to enable them to give effect to them. The Director of Public Instruction has submitted the communications to Government.

- 2. The Government have consulted all the heads of departments concerned and have obtained their views in the matter. They observe that the schemes do not contain sufficiently definite proposals or suggestions for action. The Government are in entire sympathy with the objects of the scheme, but they regret that nothing substantial can be done at present until definite suggestions are made. There is no system of grant-in-aid administered by the Agricultural, Fisheries and Co-operative departments. The help which the several departments will render will be dealt with below.
- 3. The scheme as outlined by the Mission authorities does not come within the purview of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, and the Government agree with the Director of Public Instruction that the District Educational Council cannot be asked to make any grants for the purpose.
- 4. The Government understand that it is the intention of the Trust to start a demonstration plot to try different crops and improved methods recommended by the Agricultural department, and that they expect the department to help the Trust with the services of a demonstrator, a maistri, implements and an annual grant of Rs. 100 for the purpose. The Trust may be informed that the Director of Agriculture will arrange to run the plot if the Trust will place at his disposal sufficient land for the purpose and provide the necessary labour. The department will, however, arrange to supply lantern slides and copies of the publications issued by them.
- 5. On the co-operative side, the Co-operative department will help the Trust by doing preliminary propaganda work as far as possible. To develop the thrift side of the movement, however, the Government consider that the Trust should proceed on the lines of the home-safe deposit system and also try to enforce thrift in weavers' societies and in other societies composed of people engaged in cottage industries by the regular collection of a definite proportion of their wages or profits.
- 6. The Industries department will be prepared to assist the Trust in working out any scheme for instruction in rural industries and will also be prepared to lend the services of a subordinate for a short period to assist or stimulate local effort in organizing home industries, for instance, weaving.

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The Trust could advantageously get into touch with the work carried on at Ariakode by the Young Men's Christian Association as the officer in charge of that work would be in a position to assist it with advice in the light of the experience gained by him of the local conditions at Ariakode and of the attempts made there to help the local Mappillas to improve their economic position.

7. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to communicate the substance of the above orders to the bodies concerned.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

V. Pandrang Row, Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

, Director of Agriculture.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

" Director of Industries. " Director of Fisheries. " Commissioner of Labour. " Law (General) Department.

" Public Works and Labour Department.

II

Copy of letter, dated 7th August 1925, from the Honorary Joint Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission, Kodialbail, Mangalore, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras

I have the honour to append a short note on a scheme of adult education in connexion with the activities of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, and request that you may be pleased to sanction liberal grants for enabling us to put the same into operation at once.

I also request that the application on the subject submitted previously may be cancelled.

A scheme of adult education for the submerged classes.

Mere Elementary Education that is now availed of by a few Adi-Dravidas and other submerged classes people in the public schools started by the Labour department and those maintained by the Depressed Classes Mission, does not do much good to these communities in bettering their social or economic conditions. After three years of schooling a large number of them go to work as labourers and sink back into ignorance and their old ways of life. So continuation schools with adult education, adapted to the conditions in which they live and work will be very useful. From the experience of the Servants of India Society's experiments in rural areas in Malabar it seems that the adult education scheme of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute will serve as an excellent basis. A copy of the scheme as modified for use in Malabar is enclosed as also a copy of the first annual report in which the work is described under the heading 'People's Club' for perusal. It is intended to start the experiment in the adjacent 'Colonies' in Bijjai and Derebail belonging to the Depressed Classes Mission where about 50 to 60 families are living and so the work will also partake some of the features of a settlement the value of which in educating and ameliorating the condition of submerged classes is being widely recognized and encouraged in all the Western countries. Our idea is, if possible, that the chief worker in this APPENDIX 123

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department will be in as much intimate touch with the people as possible. The lantern lectures and talks may be held at some of the other "Adi-Dravida colonies" in and about Mangalore. The night schools which are aided by the District Educational Council serve but to a very limited extent the cause of educating and enlightening the submerged classes en masse. Very few attend them and after the hard day's work they find it difficult to benefit by the night schools. The scheme of adult education as proposed to be undertaken will be attractive, practical and useful to them.

The appended list gives the estimated cost of recurring and non-recurring for the working of the scheme. The man in charge of the work has to be efficient, able, possess imagination, receptivity of knowledge and power of communicating the same to the people. So at least a graduate with all these necessary qualifications is necessary. The other needs are a magic lantern with slides and a few books, charts, etc.

List of expenditure.

Recurring and non-recurring of adult education scheme for Depressed Classes Mission—

Non-recurring-

 (1) Magic lantern with sets of slides (2) Initial outlay on books and periodicals 	•••	750. 50
Total	•••	800
Recurring—		
(1) General supervisor at Rs. 60 per mensem		720
(2) Rent for two buildings at Rs. 10 each		240
(3) Cost of working the magic lantern at Rs. per mensem.	15	180
(4) Books and periodicals at Rs. 5 per mensem		60
(5) Miscellaneous at Rs. 5 per mensem		60
Total		1,260

III

THE DEVADHAR MALABAR RECONSTRUCTION TRUST, CALICUT.

A scheme of rural adult education for Malabar.

The places where the experiment has been carried on are Tanur Nagaram, Kattilangadi and Puthantheruv, all lying within a circle of six square miles. The first-mentioned place is mostly Mappilla in its population, an ancient sea-town now fallen into a state of village conditions, fishing and petty trade being the main occupation. The other two places are occupied mainly by Hindu weavers, once prosperous and influential as existing remnants of their houses and temples testify, but now dragging on a precarious existence at their craft which is practised in primitive style. Surrounding them are the agricultural portions of the villages. All these places had suffered heavily during the Mappilla rebellion in 1921, and so were selected for the experiment at the advice of the Government and of the public.

- 2. The scheme of adult education tried in these three places is based on the adult education scheme of the Central Co-operative Institute of Bombay, adapted for local conditions. The scheme includes practical general education combined with instruction and help for the betterment of the economic condition of the people as also of fostering civic virtues in them. Attention is kindly requested to 'Scheme of work' appended, as also to the copies of the two annual reports wherein a complete idea of how the scheme works in practice may be obtained.
- 3. There are night schools started by the Trust in all the three villages where the 3 R's are taught and in addition general education is imparted as a preparation for the People's Clubs as the classes for adult education are called. The results of this system, we are glad and thankful to say, are very encouraging. The villagers evince great interest to listen to readings from newspapers and books (some actually have learnt to read them) while all attend the lantern lectures and general talks. The membership of the Co-operative societies in the villages, started after much propaganda as a part of the adult education scheme, is much prized, while attending the Taluk and District Conferences is considered as a great honour and opportunity. These visits are also utilized as educational excursions, as, for example, in Cannanore the weavers from the villages learnt much from seeing all the latest appliances for weaving as they were exhibited at the Government Textile Superintendent's office. The change in the lives of the villagers can be appreciated by those who have seen them two years ago and now. Villagers in the neighbourhood have been pressing us to open similar activities amongst them but for want of men and funds we have been content only with occasional visits and arranging of demonstrations. Recently arrangements have been made to open a people's club at Meenadathu, a village four miles to the south-east. ALONE TRIUN
- 4. A stage has now been reached in our experiment when we can confidently say that this kind of work is well suited for our rural areas, that it must be made more efficient than it was hitherto and also enlarge its scope so as to include, for the present, a few more villages like Keraladeeswarapuram, Thanalam and Ozhur within its orbit of usefulness by frequent lantern lectures and talks. Officers of Educational, Co-operative, Agricultural, Industries, Health and Police departments testify to the marked improvement in the general appearance and tone of life in the villages where the experiment has been carried on intensively. The funds at our disposal are too meagre to make the work more efficient as also spread its usefulness over a wider area. Public contributions are an uncertain item and dependence upon them hampers our activities considerably. The educational bodies in the district find themselves embarrassed in dealing with new experiments like ours as perhaps their initiative is curtailed by the scope of the enactments to which they owe their beings and are circumscribed by rules in their functions. The result is that with all the goodwill of the District Educational Council the grant it could give us was very poor, being calculated on the basis that our schools are pure elementary schools which represent but a very minor and insignificant part of our activities in the direction of adult education. The district and local boards plead lack of funds. So the scheme deserves to be encouraged and supported liberally by the Education department. A list of expenditure of recurring and non-recurring is given below with explanations wherever necessary.

List of expenditure—Recurring and Non-recurring.	RS.
	Rb.
Recurring— (1) Rent for four sheds to be specially constructed in suitable places in the villages where people of all castes can assemble at Rs. 10 per mensem.	480
(2) Salary of a graduate-worker to deliver lantern lectures, talks and generally supervise the whole work on the spot, i.e., in three or four villages at Rs. 60 per mensem.	720
(3) Expense for hire of magic lantern slides and working of the magic lantern at Rs. 12 per mensem.	144
(4) A servant to carry magic lantern and for general purposes at Rs. 10 per mensem.	120
(5) Newspapers and magazines and additions to village libraries at Rs. 5 per mensem.	60
(6) Contingencies, lamp, etc., for four villages at Rs. 25 per mensem.	300
	1,824
Non-recurring— (1) A cycle for the worker to go round at least two villages in an evening.	. 150
(2) Lantern slides. Hiring them always is not very satisfactory arrangement. We have got a lantern and a few sets of slides should be in stock.	600
(3) Maps, charts, pictures and other appliances	150
Total	900
	NEW TOTAL

M. S. MADHAVA RAU, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

land acquisition work for the Cauvery (Mettur) Project.

APPENDIX III

(Vide "Communications to the Council" at page supra.)

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1926.

	A.—PEI	RMANENT.	
Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3) Nil.	Remarks. (4)
	В.—ТЕ	MPORARY.	
(i) E:	XTENSIONS OF	PREVIOUS SAN	TCTIONS.
Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.	EL TERRITORI	
	General A	dministration.	
Assistant Secretary to Government, Law Depart- ment. Revenue Department—	500	From 8th November 1926 to 23rd Dec- ember 1926.	For completing the work connected with the general elections to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.
1), 보면, 1일 16 TULE	mensem	NETR 2nd Nov-	Originally created for one year from 2nd November 1925 in connexion with the

Administration of Justice.

1926.

1927 and

Rs. 1,700

per mensem thereafter.

Law Department—		
Additional Sub-	650	From 27th
Judge, Chingle-		October
put.		1926 up
		to 31st
		January
		1927.
Temporary Sub-	650	From 24th
Judge, Cuddapah.		December
		1926 up
		to the
		commence-
		ment of the
		summer
		recess for
		1927.

25th September 1926.

1st March 1927]

B.—TEMPORARY—cont.

(i) Extensions of previous sanctions—cont.

Department and designation	Pay per	Period of	Remarks
of the post. (1)	mensem. (2)	tenure. (3)	(4)
	RS.		

Administration of Justice—cont.

Law Departmen				
Additional	Sub-	650	For one	
Judge, !	Trichi-		year from	
nopoly.	THE PLAN		24th Dec-	700
central de l'institut			ember	
STAR SHIPTING		DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	1926.	sacregues ar
Additional	Sub-	650	From Dec-	
Judge, Ne			ember 1926	
0 44690, 210	D. Uigat		up to end of	
	i code, de		March 1927.	

Civil Works.

Public Works and Labo	nur Department	THE THEFT THEFT	
Executive Engineer	625-1,375	From Nov-	Originally sanctioned
for the Special		ember	from November 1924
Irrigation Divi-	TRIVIONI	1926 to	to 31st March 1926
sion, Trichino-	THA	ONE 31st July	to 31st March 1926 and extended up to
poly.		1927.	November 1926.
Electrical Assistant	625	For four,	Originally sanctioned
to the Chief En-		months	from 4th January
gineer (Hydro-	and the second	from 1st	
electric Develop-		December	1926 and extended
ment).		1926.	thereafter from time
			to time.
Special Officer for	1,600	For three	Originally sanctioned
the investigation	and the second of	months	for three months from

the investigation months of the Upper from 25th Bhavani Project. December 1926.

(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

General Administration.

Finance Department-				Carl Dance County
Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Depart- ment.	500—50— 800	For month from Octobe 1926.	s 1st	Post created as usual for work relating to the preparation of the Budget estimates for the ensuing year.

B.—TEMPORARY—cont.

(ii)	TEMPORARY	POSTS	NEWLY	CREATED— $cont.$
------	-----------	-------	-------	------------------

(ii) Ten	IPORARY POSTS	NEWLY CREAT	ED—cont.
Department and designation of the post.		Period of tenure.	Remarks. (4)
(1)		inistration—con	
Q2 Q	Rs.		
Chief Secretariat— Officer on special duty in the Chief Secretariat.	1,100	For three months from 23rd October 1926.	To write the Presidency Administration Report for 1925–26.
Development Departmen	nt—	From 20th	M.R.Ry. Diwan
Secretary to Government, Development Department.	2,600	1926 to 11th November 1926.	Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu, c.s.i., was put on special duty in the Development Secretariat for about a fortnight to enable him to study records in preparation for his work on the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.
	Administre	ction of Justice.	
Law Department— Additional Sub- Judge, Ellore.	650 Julian	For one year from 1st October 1926.	
Additional Sub- Judge, Guntur.	650	For six months from 1st October 1926.	
Second Additional	650	For six	and the the same
Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.		months from Nov- ember 1926.	
Temporary Sub- Judge, Kurnool.	650	For six months.	
Additional Sub- Judge, Tanjore.	650	For one year.	
	J_{c}	ails.	
Law Department— Special Officer for the reprint of the Madras Jail Manual.	ere en andodo	Mr. Snow	Mr. Snow, a retired Jail Superintendent, was appointed for the purpose. The pay of Rs. 500 is in addition to his pension.

APPENDIX IV.

(Vide "Communications to the Council" at page 60 supra.)

Statement of resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council during the last session and the action taken thereon by the Government.

Serial number and subject of resolution.

When passed by the Council.

Nature of action taken by Government.

(1) Suspension of the scheme of colonizing the Andamans with Mappillas.

25th August 1925 ...

- The Government of India sent to the Andamans a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen to see for themselves the conditions in which the Mappilla settlers lived there :-
 - (1) Muhammad Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A.
 - (2) Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A.
 - (3) Mir Abbas Ali Sahib Baha dur, M.A., LL.B., M L.C.
- (4) Dr. K. D. Mugaseth, L.M.S. Pending their report the transfer of long term Mappilla prisoners confined in the jails of this Presidency and of Mappilla women and children to the Andamans was stopped. The Government of India have since issued a resolution on the subject-Resolution No. F. 188/24, Jails, dated 4th October 1926.

The Government in the Law (General) Department issued an order No. 3327, dated 3rd November 1925, accepting the resolution.

(2) Declaration Maundy of Thursday as a partial holiday for Roman Catholics and penultimate Saturday of every month to be a holiday for the Judicial Department in the mufassal.

(3) The appointment of a Committee to investigate the problem of unemployment in this Presidency.

(4) Ellore to be made the District 15th December 1925. Headquarters of the West Godavari district.

prohibition to

attained in a period of

(5) Reduction of tree-tax

twenty years.

(6) Total

Do.

Do.

be 10th February 1926.

Do.

In pursuance of the Resolution a Committee was appointed in G.O. No. 330, Law (General), dated 4th February 1926. The Committee has not yet submitted its report. The report is being drafted.

Ellore has been fixed as the District Headquarters.

The reduction, not being justifiable in the public interests, was not made.

The Government have referred to the Finance Committee the question of the possibility of securing adequate new sources of revenue to make up for the loss of revenue which would result from a policy of total prohibition.

The Government have issued orders that the principle underlying the resolution should be observed as far as possible and have directed that the standing orders should be suitably amended.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR, Secretary to the Counci'

(7) That no shops for selling toddy, arrack or beer should be located in or within two furlongs from cheris or other localities inhabited members of the depressed classes or factories.



APPENDIX V

(Vide "Communications to the Council" at page 60 supra.)

CAUVERY (METTUR) PROJECT-PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1925-26,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

In view of the magnitude of the Cauvery (Mettur) Project, the Government consider it advisable to keep the Finance Committee and the Legislative Council informed every year of the progress made in the previous official year in the operations connected with the project. The Chief Engineer's review below which covers the progress made in the official year 1925-26 was circulated to the Members of the Finance Committee on the 10th February 1927. The papers are placed on the table for the information of the Members of the Legislative Council.

G. T. Boag -8-2-27.

Chief Engineer's Report, dated 1st September 1926— Cauvery (Mettur) Project.

- 1. Head Works.—During the year under review preliminary and preparatory works in connexion with the project were in progress, such as the construction of a road from Erode to Mettur, arrangements for construction of buildings for providing accommodation for the staff, a bridge over the Cauvery below dam site, collection of sand, investigation of dam lines, and the coffer-dam works, etc. As soon as the Special Superintending Engineer for the project took charge of the circle, he went on a tour to large irrigation works in progress in Northern India, such as the Lloyd Barrage, the Sutlej Valley project, the Nizam Sagar dam works, etc. He also visited the Bombay Development Department, and machinery and tools and plant worth about a lakh and odd were purchased for the project, such as Sentinel steam waggons, steam road rollers, tramway plant, etc.
- 2. The first necessity was a good road capable of carrying heavy plant and machinery at all times, as the dam site is at a distance of 35 miles from the nearest railway station. A passable road was rapidly made by clearing vegetation, filling up erosions, widening narrow passages, excavating side drains, etc., and steps were taken to convert the road into a first class one capable of carrying heavy traffic such as plant and machinery. An estimate for a 42-feet road with 14 feet metalled portion was prepared and sanctioned and small lengths of road were started and completed during the year.

LOUIS THE COURSE

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1st March 1927]

3. Buildings.—The next important item of work was the provision of accommodation for the staff at headworks. Temporary huts were put up at first. The land required for pucca buildings was acquired and handed over in November 1925, and the work was started departmentally for want of suitable contractors. Earthwork and foundations for three Executive Engineers' quarters were in progress by the end of March. One store shed was erected and another was in good progress.

- 4. Cauvery bridge.—Another preliminary item of work was the Cauvery bridge below dam site. The site had to be changed owing to the change of dam site and work at the new site was started and excavation for foundations was going on by the end of March 1926.
- 5. Collection of sand.—Contrary to expectations large deposits of sand in the bed of the Cauvery river were found quite suitable for use on the dam works. About 103,286 cubic feet was collected before the end of the year. Arrangements are under way to collect all the sand that will be required for the dam in two or three years and it is hoped that this will effect a saving of about 20 lakhs.
- 6. Collection and test of materials.—Investigation of lime stone deposits available in the vicinity and collection of samples of lime available in various quarries were begun. The lime stone quarries in the neighbourhood of the dam site were found to contain very little lime, with a heavy overburden of earth, and hence the full quantity required for the dam had to be sought further afield. The Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of India inspected the site for the dam and the various lime stone quarries and found a few good quarries around Sankaridrug, about 40 miles from the site of dam. But the question whether lime or cement should be used in the construction of the dam with reference to their relative cost is not yet decided, as it has not yet been ascertained whether sufficient quantities of lime can be found within a reasonable distance from the dam.
- 7. Investigation of the dam line.—Mr. Stoney, when Superintending Engineer, considered that another line about a mile north of the sanctioned dam line would be more advantageous, as it affords better surplusing facilities for such floods as that of 1924, and trial borings were made with calyx drills to locate the depth of rock under ground. Dr. Smeeth, lately of the Mysore Geological Department, was invited by the local Government to offer his remarks on the new dam line. Both Dr. Smeeth and Mr. Vinayak Rao of the Geological Survey of India, who came to inspect the lime stone quarries, confirmed the opinion of Mr. Stoney that the second line would be more advantageous than the first. Trial borings were continued along the new dam line.

- 8. Coffer dam.—During the inspection by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, in March 1926, it was ordered that the coffer dam should be put up on the right half of the bed of the river. Preliminary works were immediately started, but the pumps ordered for the clearance of the soil and sub-soil not having been received, much progress could not be made. However, the north and south side walls were opened out and foundations laid and walls built at the ends close to the bank.
- 9. Water-supply.—The design for permanent water-supply was drawn up and the estimate is under preparation. Meanwhile the need for water-supply for the staff already stationed at Mettur being pressing, temporary arrangements were made by pumping from a good protected well after bacteriological examination. The bulk of the pipes were laid during the year and the other arrangements have since been completed. Revised surveys and levels were taken for the permanent water-supply scheme with reference to the altered dam site.
- 10. Samitation, medical aid, etc.—The local fund dispensary at Nerinjipet having been closed, there was no medical aid at hand. A portion of the church buildings now occupied by the Stores and Tests Division office was set apart for the hospital. Camps and buildings were started late in the year, and the staff at Mettur were housed in village huts acquired along with the site. Temporary sanitary arrangements, such as construction of movable trench latrines, etc., were made. Public street lights were also provided for the existing temporary huts.
- 11. Canal system.—The main work done during the year was the alignment of canals and channels and demarcating the canals so aligned after submitting preliminary notifications for the lands required. About 51 miles of the Grand Anicut canal and $106\frac{1}{2}$ miles of branch canals and distributaries were aligned during the year.
- 12. Construction work on some of the inspection bungalows along the Grand Anicut canal and Vadavar system was started during the year. About two lakes of bricks and 132 units of concrete metal required for some of the masonry works were also collected during the year.
- 13. For the acquisition of land required for the project works, a Collector was placed on special duty and eight Deputy Collectors were also appointed during the course of the year. The total area acquired for the headworks was 811 acres including 207 houses.
- 14. General.—Generally speaking, progress was slow owing to the numerous initial difficulties encountered and the various modifications of plan found necessary.

APPENDICES.

I

Abstract statement of expenditure by Minor Heads to accompany the special progress report on the Cauvery (Mettur) Project for the financial year 1925-26.

Minor heads.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1924-25.	Budget estimate for 1925-26. (4)	Revised estimate for 1925-26.	Actual expenditure for 1925-26.
		23.0			
	IN	IN	IN	IN	IN
	LAKHS	LAKHS	LAKHS	LAKHS	LAKHS
	OF	OF	.OF	OF	OF
	RUPEES.	RUPEES.	RUPEES.	RUPEES.	RUPEES
I. Works-					
(1) Land	73.57		1.33	2.77	1.90
(2) Other works	378.86	315 LA 57 1 0:14	2.50	2.64	1.78
(3) Special tools and plant.	79:83	TO SELLY SELLY		2.20	2:97
Total, I. Works	532.26	0.14	3.83	7.61	6.65
II. Establishment	56.24	ONE TRIUMPH	* 0.97	1.61	1.50
II. Tools and plant (Ordinary).	8.96	•••	0.87		0.22
V. Suspense	1.42				0.08
V. Deduct receipts on capital account.	- 7.50				— 0.0 2
Total, Direct charges	591.38	0:14	5.67	5.22	8.44

^{*} Pro rata figure.

II

Detailed statement of expenditure by Minor Heads to accompany the special progress report on the Cauvery (Mettur) Project for the financial year 1925-26.

Minor, sub and detailed heads.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1924-25.	Budget estimate for 1925-26.		Actual expenditure for 1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	R8.
Head works-					
A. Preliminary expenses.	2,50,000	* 13,665		15,000	14,354
B. Land (including land acquisition establishment).	. 26 , 59,000	•••	1,33,000	2,62,100	1,73,794
C. Works	2.19.73.600		2,50,600	65,000	2,509
K. Buildings O. Miscellaneous—	11,28,800	SISLA STANCE		50,000	27,357
(i) Communication.	1 10 -			98,800	1,00,200
(ii) Sanitation	} 13,55,600			500	2,664
P. Maintenance	2,16,000				10
Main canals and branches	TRULISON	an Galaighs			
(canal system)—	"H AL	ONE TRIUM		471-100	
A. Preliminary ex-	1,17,300				1,843
penses.	10.00.000			17 000	10000
B. Land (including land acquisition establishment).	18,20,900	•••	•••	15,000	16,260
D. Regulators	33,900				26
F. Cross drainage	29,04,800	AL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF		١	1
works.				1 24 700	2,392
K. Buildings	3,50,000	,		34,500	
O. Miscellaneous	1,89,700	Company of the Compan			19,326
Distributaries (canal	The state of the s				
system)— A. Preliminary ex-	1,25,450				1,120
penses.					
Special tools and plant-					
Head works	63,55,000		•••	2,20,000	2,78,208
Canal system	16,28,000		•••		19,027
Total, I. Works		13,665	3,83,000	7,60,900	6,65,102

^{*} This was incurred in 1924-25 under '15' pending sanction to the project under '55'.

Detailed statement of expenditure by Minor Heads to accompany the special progress report on the Cauvery (Mettur) Project for the financial year 1925-26—cont.

Minor, sub and detailed heads.	Amount of estimate.	Actual outlay to end of 1924-25.	Budget estimate for 1925-26.	Revised estimate for 1925-26.	Actual expenditure for 1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TT T0-4-11:-14	RS.	RS.	RS.	Rs.	RS,
II. Establishment— Head works Canal system			* 97,000	1,15,100 37,300	1,08,350 36,559
Other departments.		•••		9,200	4,960
Total, Establishment			* 97,000	1,61,600	1,49,869
III. Tools and plant (ordinary)—					
Head works Canal system	5,49,000 3,47,000	CONTRACTOR AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY O	87,500		12,125 9,782
Total, Tools and plant	(G) 1 C A1		87,500		21,907
IV. Suspense— Head works Canal system	75,000	31		•••	8,533
Total, Suspense					8,533
Deduct—Receipts on					
Head works Canal system		•••	•••		- 1,582 - 190
Total, Receipts on capital account.					- 1,779
Grand total		13,665	5,67,500	9,22,500	8,43,63

^{*} Pro rata figure.

III

Detailed statement of establishment to accompany the special progress report on the Cauvery (Mettur) Project for the financial year 1925-26.

Minor, sub and detailed heads.	Amount of estimate.	to and of	Budget estimate for 1925-26.	Revised estimate for 1925-26.	Actual expenditure for 1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Public Works Department—				RS.	Rs.
Head works Office of the Superin- tending Engineer.			•••		39,243
Office of the Executive Engineer, Construc-					40,666
office of the Workshops and Machinery divi-	• • • • · ·	S S LATIVACI	•••	1,08,100	5,978
Office of the Stores and Tests division.	1 A S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1 S 1	A COLUMN SERVICE DE LA COLUMN		of Law	6,75
Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.			•••		1,02
English cost of establish- ment and loss by ex- change.		GU GOIÓNPHS ONE TRIUMPHS	•••	7,000	14,688
Total		1	•••	1,15,100	1,08,35

Detailed statement of establishment to accompany the special progress report on the Cauvery (Mettur) Project for the financial year 1925-26—cont.

Minor, sub and detailed heads.	Amount of estimate.	to and of	Budget estimate for 1925-26.	Revised estimate for 1925-76.	Actual expenditur for 1925-26
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ther departments— Head works—			RS	RS.	RS,
Forest department Medical department		•••		•••	2,560 2,400
Total	••••	.,.	•••	9,200	4,960
Public Works Department— Canal system— Office of Engineer-in charge, No. 1 division	-	GISLATIVE CO		37,300	36,559
Grand total	25-T	S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	* 97,000	1,61,600	1,49,869

Note explaining the variations of figures in columns (4), (5) and (6) of Abstract Statement I (Appendix I).

					LAKHS.
no la-direct menutation and it		T POST			RS.
Cauvery (Mettur) Proje	ect—				
Budget estimate for	1925-2	6	· · ·	 	5.67
Revised estimate	"			 ****	9.22
Actual expenditure	,,,			 •••	8.44
Difference			•••	 •••	- 0.78

Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate for 1925-26.—The year 1925-26 was the first year of construction of the project. The programme of expenditure for the year according to the sanctioned estimate was Rs. 12:56 lakhs, but as the entire organization had not been definitely settled, the budget estimate was fixed at Rs. 5:67 lakhs for want of sufficient data to justify a larger provision. The revised estimate will therefore be taken as the basis for comparison with the actual outlay. The total revised estimate and the final grant for the project were the same although there were variations in the details.

2. As regards the variations between the revised estimate and the actuals, there is a small saving of Rs. 0.78 lakh and this is spread over several items as shown below:—

			LAKHS.
			RS.
I Works—(1) Land			 -0.87
(2) Other works			 -0.86
(3) Special Tools and			 +0.77
II Establishment			 -0.11
III Tools and Plant-Ordinary			 +0.22
IV Suspense		*	 +0.09
V Receipts on Capital Account	1		 0.00
			-
		Total	 -0.78

The variation under each head is explained below separately.

				RS.
3. I Works—(1)	Land— Revised estimate			2.77
	Actual expenditure		•••	1.90
		Difference		-0.87

There was some delay in the posting of Deputy Collectors for acquisition of land. Some of the 'sanctioned staff was not entertained. There was also delay in the acquisition which was expected to be completed before the close of the year and for which appropriations had been reserved. Anticipating some of these events, the final grant was reduced from Rs. 2.77 lakhs to Rs. 2.30 lakhs. There was a further lapse of Rs. 0.40 lakh, the actual expenditure incurred being Rs. 1.90 lakhs. The lapse was also due in part to the system of accounting in vogue under which land acquisition charges were adjusted through the Public Works remittance accounts. The Accountant-General has since issued instructions with a view to avoid this in future.

						RS.
(2)	Other works—		6			
	Revised estimate	ere	***	***	***	2.64
325	Actual expenditure	•••	•••	***	***	1.78
			Di	fference		- 0.86
						-

After the revised estimate was fixed, part of the appropriation was transferred to other heads. The final grant was Rs. 2.09 lakhs. Thus, the difference between the final grant and the actual expenditure was Rs. 0.31 lakh. The question of the change of dam site was raised and was not finally settled before the year closed. This had the effect of protracting all preliminary works, namely, the Cauvery bridge to be constructed near the dam, and quarters for the staff, etc. The major portion of the expenditure, viz.,

Rs. 1,00,200, was incurred on roads. The outlay on the road from Erode to Mettur was Rs. 92,000; Rs. 3,106 was spent on roads in the head works area and Rs. 2,153 on providing coverings for wells.

				LAKHS.
(3) Special tools and plant— Revised estimate				2.20
Actual expenditure	 	***		2.97
	Difference		•••	+ 0.77

After the revised estimate was fixed, additional appropriation was sanctioned raising the final grant under the head to three lakbs. The difference between the final grant and actuals was thus only — 0.03 lakh. The lapse was due to the late receipt of certain machines ordered during the year. It was originally proposed to budget for a sum of Rs. 0.87 lakh (the programmed expenditure) under this sub-head, but actually the head III— "Ordinary tools and plant"—was employed, leaving no appropriation under the head "Special tools and plant". On the recommendation of Mr. Stoney, Superintending Engineer, Cauvery (Mettur) circle, who inspected large irrigation works in Northern India during the year, tramway tracks, sentinel and tipping waggons, road roller, cement testers, etc., on sale with the Bombay Development Trust, were purchased. Also calyx drills for dam line works, air compressors, 600 tons of wrought-iron girders for bridges, etc., were locally purchased during the year. This explains the increase in the revised estimate and the actual expenditure. Details of the plant ordered during the year are given in a separate statement (vide Appendix V).

4 77	Establishment—				LAKHS. RS.
	Revised estimate Actual expenditure	 •••	•••	•••	1.61 1.50
		Dif	fference		<u>0.11</u>

The original intention was that the charge for the establishment, amounting to Rs. 0.97 lakh, should be provided as usual on the *pro rata* basis. It was subsequently decided that the actual expenditure under this head should be charged to the project and the revised estimate was thereupon fixed at Rs. 1.61 lakhs. Less than the full sanctioned staff was actually employed, which explains the underspending of Rs. 0.11 lakh.

					LAKHS.
					RS.
5. III	Tools and Plant-Ord	inary—			
	Revised estimate				 Nil.
	Actual expenditure	•••	600		 0.22
		-17			
			Dif	ference	 + 0.55
				214	

The provision of Rs. 0.87 lakh in the budget estimate was really intended for special tools and plant and as charges under this sub-head are booked under works, the provision was transferred to 'Works.' A provision of Rs. 0.22 lakh however was made to meet actual requirements under 'Ordinary tools and plant' after the revised estimate was fixed.

				LAKH. RS.
6. IV Suspense— Revised estimate Actual expenditure	 		•••	Nil. 0.09
	Di	fference	•••	+ 0.09

An expenditure of Rs. 8,533 was incurred on the collection of sand, etc. This was not anticipated when the budget or the revised estimate was framed.

				RS.
ount—			4.1	Nil.
e cist	•••	,	•••	$-\frac{0.05}{0.05}$
STATE OF THE PARTY	Di	fference		- 0.03
		EGISLA TIME		EGISLA TIPO

The amount is very small and calls for no remark.

Statement showing the details of special tools and plant, the local purchase of which was sanctioned in 1925-26.

Name of article.	From whom ordered.	Estimated cost (approximate). RS.
1 Sentinel and tipping waggons, steam-road rollers, cement testers, shearing and punch- ing machines, light railway track, etc.	The Bombay Develop- ment Trust.	1,61,700
2. Ten-ton road roller	Marshall & Sons, Madras.	9,900
3. Air compressor units for drilling.	Ingersoll Rand, Ltd., Calcutta.	39,600
4. Six-hundred tons of wrought iron girders for bridges.	South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.	85,000
5. One mile of tramway track and 25 tipping waggons.	Parry & Co., Madras.	11,100
6. Eighty-seven steel roof trusses for workshops.	Laxmiratans, Ltd., Madras.	7,000
7. Three Calyx drills	Ingersoll Rand, Ltd., Calcutta.	40,000

It may be taken that items 1 to 4 have been paid for in 1925-26,